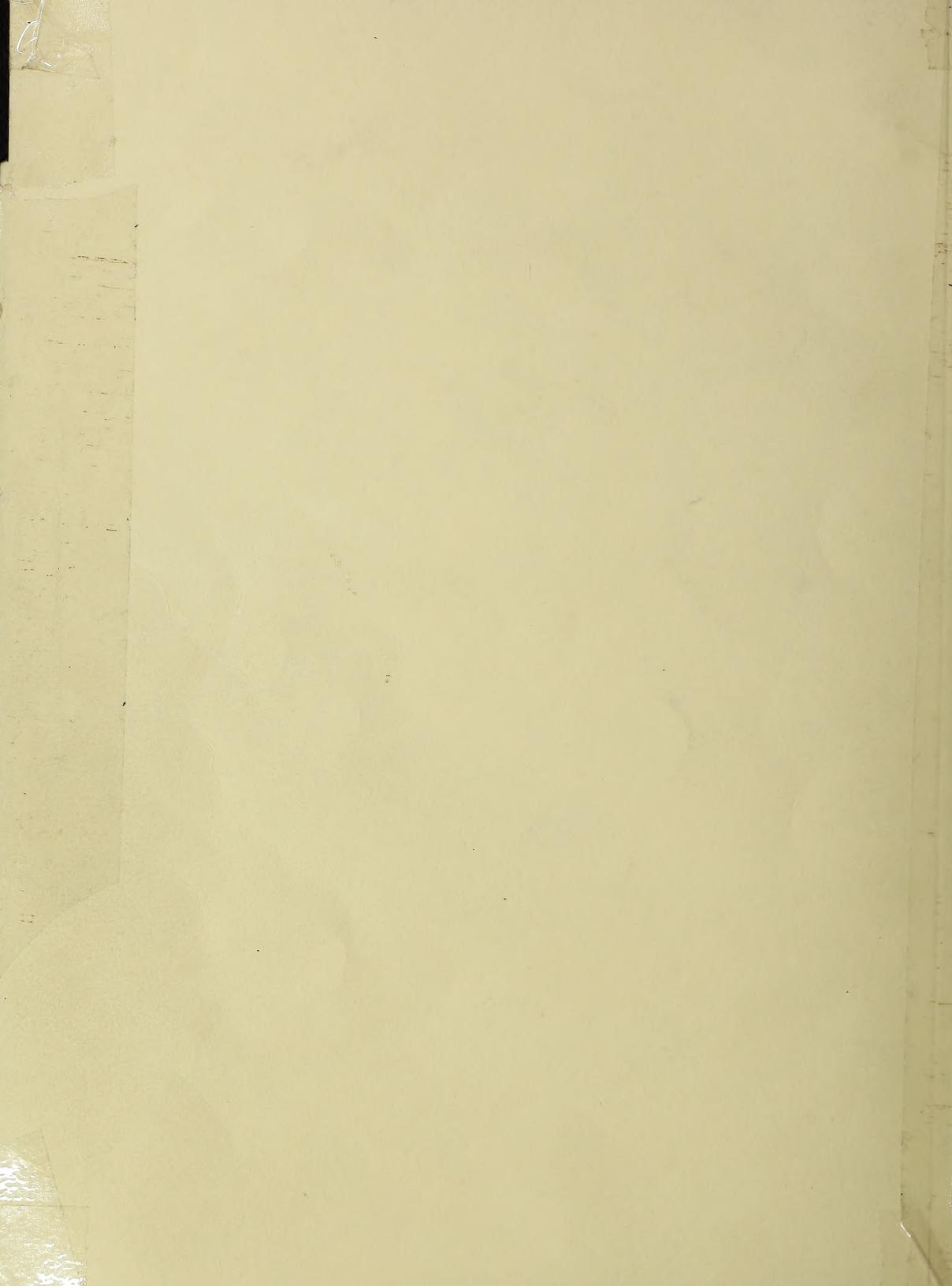


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The Seeds that YIELD are sold by FIELD

Annual Seed Catalog 1912

THE PRINCESS
WATERMELON

62-27

SEE INSIDE
COVER PAGE
FOR DESCRIPTION

1 PKT. 15¢
2 PKTS. 25¢
1 OUNCE 50¢

LIBR.
REC'D.

★ MAY 6
U. S. Department of Agriculture



FIELD'S DAISY
MUSKMELON

SEE INSIDE COVER PAGE
FOR DESCRIPTION

1 PKT. 15¢
2 PKTS. 25¢
1 OUNCE 50¢



HENRY FIELD SEED CO.
SHENANDOAH, IOWA

THE PRINCESS WATERMELON

An "Individual Size" Watermelon, just the right size to serve a whole melon or a half melon to a person. Delicious in quality, early and very prolific

Price, pkt. 15 cts., 2 pkts. for 25 cts., oz. 50 cts.

We Americans are enjoying this delicious melon just because Mr. Knowles, formerly the American minister at the Roumanian court, has a special fondness for Watermelons. While serving our own government at Bucharest, he sent home an interesting note, stating, among other things, that the Roumanians raised the most delicious Watermelons he ever ate.

But to make his report of particular value, he sent along with it some of the seed of the melons, requesting that it be turned over to the Department of Agriculture for trial in this country, hoping, of course, that his taste and judgment of melons would be confirmed. If you care to look over some of the old records of the Department, you will find this description, just as Mr. Knowles sent it:

"Seed from a small, round, green, thin-skinned watermelon, about the size of a large grapefruit, and as sweet as an orange. Its shape and size—just large enough for one person—and its delicious flavor should make it immensely popular for serving at clubs, hotels and restaurants."—Knowles.

The Department acted on Mr. Knowles' suggestions and sent out some of the seeds for trial; but, unluckily, it had been carelessly gathered and was badly mixed. This rather discouraged the experimenters, but those who got some of the real thing were so pleased with it that it seemed to me too good to lose.

By taking it up with the European seed houses, I finally located a supply of pure-stock seed, and I am now able to offer to my customers a limited supply of American-grown seed that will come practically true to the type described by Minister Knowles.

I believe it to be the most valuable new thing in the melon line that has appeared in years. It is just exactly as described by Mr. Knowles, except that on our soil it grows a little larger, generally about 6 or 7 inches in diameter, and remarkably uniform in size and shape. Flesh, deep red; very sweet, good clear to the rind. Seeds very small.

Here is the description given by Rev. J. R. Lawrence, the celebrated garden specialist of Massachusetts, as taken from his report to the Department:

"Melons small, round, solid, dark green. Skin thin, but tough, so would stand shipping well. Average about 6 inches in diameter. * * * The best melons we have ever grown. Rich, melting, sugary; we don't know how any improvements could be made in quality. * * * An early melon, maturing with Cole's Early, Phinney's, and Harris' Early." —J. R. Lawrence.

These two descriptions will give you an idea of the melon. It is the ideal melon for the home garden where there is not much room for Watermelons, as the vine is compact in growth, but very thick with melons. They ripen with the very earliest, but stay good for a long time, and they are so wonderfully prolific that a few hills will keep any ordinary family in melons all fall. All just alike in size, shape and quality.

In quality they are the finest I ever tasted, and they are sure to be a great success in market as soon as they become known. They are just right to serve at a restaurant, as a half melon, or even a whole melon, can be served to each person, as with the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.

Even if you only have a little back-yard garden, you ought to have a few hills of these melons; and if you grow for market, you can't afford to miss planting them on a fairly large scale. The seed is so small it goes about three times as far as ordinary melon seed.

Above is the description and history of the Princess melon as I gave it last year. It has proved every word true and more too. It is even better than I claimed for it and has made a great hit everywhere. It was tried out by my customers in every state of the Union where melons are grown at all, and even in some places where melons are not usually a success, and it universally "made good."

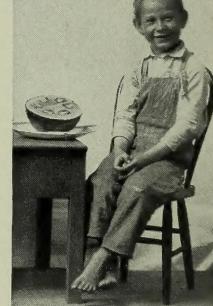
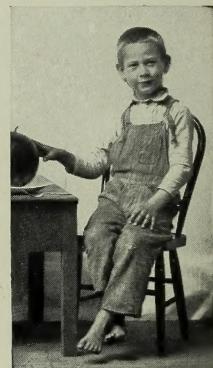
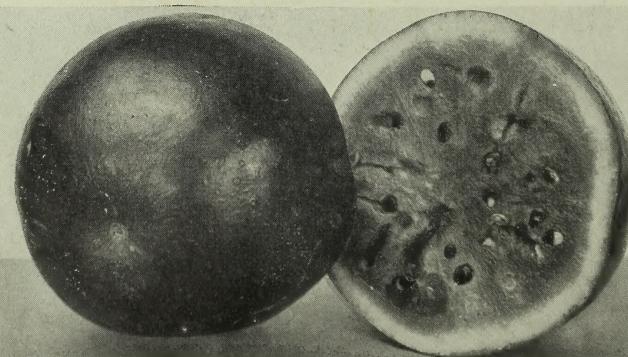
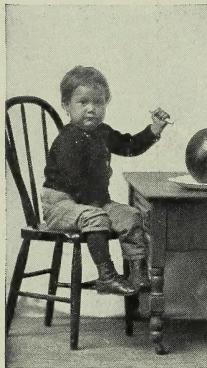
Price, pkt. 15 cts., 2 pkts. for 25 cts., oz. 50 cts.

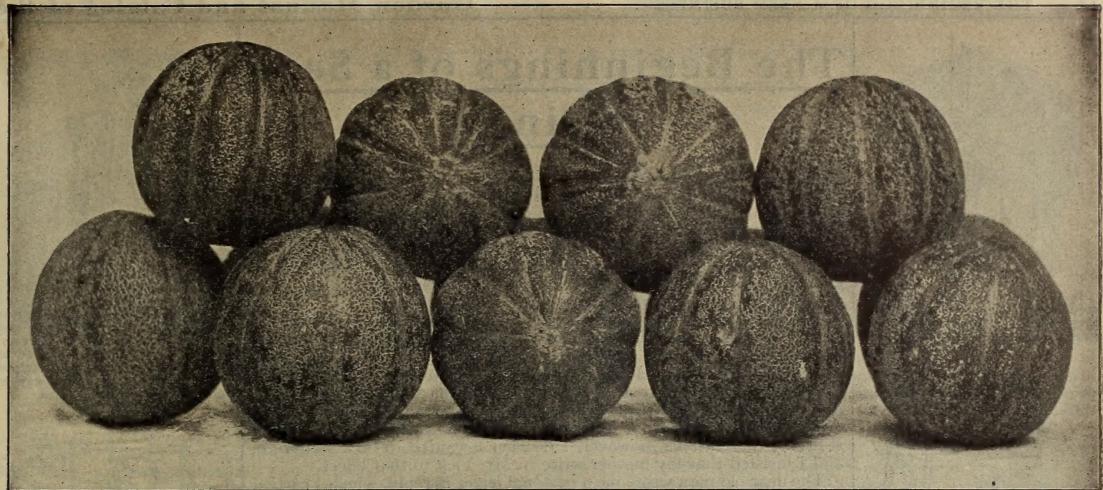
SPECIAL OFFER. I will give \$5 for the best report on this melon sent me during August, September and October, this fall. Also \$5 for the best photograph.

Here are a few reports taken just as they run, out of hundreds I got. Wish I had room to print them all.

They are certainly a fine melon. My first one was ripe the 22d of July. They are the sweetest melon I ever ate and very yielding.—MRS. W. T. ROPER, Altamont, Mo.

I live on top of the "Blue Ridge" mountains where the soil is not specially adapted to melons, but the Princess is going to be a grand success. I planted 4 hills, and by August 1 there were 27 melons on the vines. First ripe one August 3.—S. C. SCOTT, Mayberry, Va.





FIELD'S DAISY MUSKMELON

The Best Melon
of Them All

This new variety originated with Mr. Alfred Apfel, a market-gardener in the northern part of Iowa, and it combines more good points than any melon I have ever grown, and I have had an extended experience with melons, both as a market-gardener and seedsman.

It looks somewhat like Emerald Gem, but it is larger, more uniform in size and shape, not so deeply creased, thicker meated, especially at the blossom end, and a much more salable melon in every way.

But above all other good points is its quality. I never tasted as good melons in my life. It has the same rich orange-colored flesh as Osage Emerald Gem, Perfection and Burrell's Gem, but is far superior to either of them. It fairly melts in your mouth and is good clear to the rind.

You can see by the picture alongside how thick meated it is, and the upper picture shows the handsome outside appearance and uniform shape. In size they will average about 6 or 7 inches in diameter and weigh about three pounds each. And they run absolutely uniform in size and appearance, too. A pile of fifty of them won't vary an inch in size.

It is extremely early, which is exceptional for so large a melon. It is apparently blight proof, and stayed green and vigorous and bearing after all others were done. In market it outsold everything else, and, in fact, after people got a taste of it you couldn't sell any other melon at any price.

Price, pkt. 15 cts., 2 for 25 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$5

The above is what I said about the Daisy last year, and the only correction I would make now would be to make it stronger in every particular. In fact, it would be hard to make it too strong.

I don't believe I ever introduced a new thing that was so absolutely satisfactory in every way, nor that came so near pleasing everyone.

In my own garden the points that I noticed most were these:

Drought Resistant. We had it terribly dry here, and almost everything in the garden was killed or badly crippled, while the Daisy was fresh and vigorous right through dry weather and all.

Blight Proof. The Daisy showed not a trace of blight all summer. We began to pick them the first week of August, and the vines were still green and vigorous the first week of October, eight weeks later, and still loaded with melons.

SPECIAL OFFER. I really believe that every person who reads this Catalogue and who has a garden patch as big as a bed quilt ought to plant these two melons, the PRINCESS WATERMELON and the DAISY MUSKMELON, so I am going to make these special offers: Princess Watermelon and Daisy Muskmelon, 1 pkt. each, 25 cts.; 2 pkts. each, 40 cts.; 1 ounce each 85 cts., all prepaid.

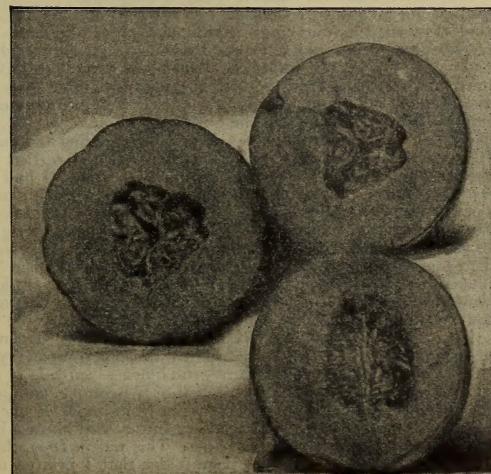
To Market Gardeners

I want to urge you specially to grow at least a small acreage of these two melons. It will pay you big. If you have a trade that will appreciate high quality, you can get your own price for these two. With either one a pound will plant an acre, so the cost of seed will amount to very little in comparison with the profit you can make from them, for they will easily outyield common varieties away yonder, to say nothing of the high price you can get from them.

Bulk prices either one, oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$5. Cannot spare over 3 lbs. of either kind to any one purchaser.

I have had hundreds of letters from customers who grew the Daisy last summer. Here are extracts from a few of them. Wish I had room to give them all.

"Deliciously sweet and spicy and meltingly juicy and rich clear to the rind. It easily led during the drought. It stayed strong and vigorous all summer while two other crack varieties along side succumbed first to blight and then to drought."—DR. A. H. HAZLETT, Dunlap, Iowa.



"I have been growing melons for years but never struck one before equal to this. It combines all the good qualities you claim for it, and more too."—C. F. BENNETT, West Cheshire, Conn.

"It is a dandy. The best Muskmelon I ever tasted. I am going to grow them and none other next summer."—MRS. FRANCIE MATTHEWS, Purdin, Mo.

"Your Daisy ripened about a week or ten days ahead of my other Muskmelons, and to say they were good would be putting it very mildly. They are the most delicious thing I ever tasted. I find them apparently blight proof, and they beat all to stand the drought."—GEO. D. FLORY, North River, Va.

"This has been a very bad season on account of drought, but the Daisy were fine and we thought them about the best we ever had."—MRS. A. H. LANE, Keosauqua, Iowa.

"The Daisy did fine. I never had a better crop of Muskmelons. Picked my first ripe one yesterday. Best melon I ever ate. It was fine."—MRS. WM. ESKER CONDE, S. Dakota.

"I wish you could look in on our old log bungalow this beautiful August morning, you would find the two happiest people in this glorious state of Wisconsin, for we have just breakfasted on three courses—I won't dare say how many more—of Field's Daisy Muskmelon."—MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.



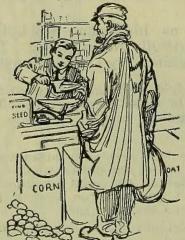
It all started from my mother reading the James Vick seed catalog to me; it was my dearest possession.



A kind-hearted old lady gave me an order for 50 cents' worth of seeds. My first order.



At eight years of age I embarked in the gardening business, walking two miles to town with garden stuff to sell.



Worked in a seed store at \$3.50 a week, but the inspiration I gained made it worth while.



When I was twenty-one, I was doing a big market business on my own little truck farm.

The Beginnings of a Seed Business



IT IS always interesting to look at a big business to know the inside history of it, the reasons for its being, and how it started.

My seed business now ranks as one of the dozen largest in the United States. I have customers at probably every postoffice in the country. I have a lovely big fire-proof building, and over 100 people working for me; it all traces back to 50 cents' worth of home-grown flower seed which I put up and sold thirty-four years ago, when I was a boy five years old.

I think it all started from the reading of the James Vick catalog. James Vick was really the father of the mail-order seed business, and I can remember yet just how that catalog looked to me. It was my dearest possession, and I can remember yet having my mother read it out loud to me. Up to that time my ambition had been somewhat divided, and I did not really know whether I wanted to be a policeman or a railroad engineer, but it certainly was to be one of the two. After studying that catalog, however, I decided I wanted to be a seedsman, and I insisted that my mother write to Mr. Vick to that effect.

The dear old man wrote me a personal letter in reply, which I carried around till I wore it out. He also sent me a colored picture of gladioli, the first I had ever seen.

All next summer I was saving ~~all~~ every chance I got, but when fall came, to my sore disappointment, I could not find any one who would buy them. Finally Aunt Martha Long, a kind-hearted old lady, out of the goodness of her heart, gave me an order for 50 cents worth of flower seeds, and I think I must have worked several days making up by hand the little envelopes to put the seeds in, and getting them filled to my satisfaction. It may interest you to know that this old lady is still living at an advanced age out in California, and is still a customer of the Henry Field Seed Co.

At eight years old, I embarked in the market-gardening business for myself, walking two miles to town with a basket on each arm. My father and I were in partnership on the deal, and I got half the proceeds. The little old account book shows I cashed \$3.65 for my share. I was not in the seed business yet, but I was getting as near to it as I could.

About this time I got a prize of a silver dollar from my Sunday school teacher for perfect attendance. I invested the whole thing in pansy seed and was going to get rich raising pansy plants to sell. After they were grown I was unable to sell any, as ours was a little country town with no market for flowers.

Every year I got more and more into the market-garden business. My father was a livestock farmer, but my tastes ran entirely to garden stuff, and flowers and fruit. He humored me in this and allowed me to have practically a free hand at my kind of farming, and worked up quite a trade on strawberry plants and seed potatoes of improved varieties.

At fifteen I got my first experience in real seed business. At that time, Livingston's Seed Company, then and now of Columbus, Ohio, had a branch house at Des Moines, Iowa, in charge of one of the sons, Josiah.

I went to Des Moines and worked in the seedhouse all winter for him. It was there I met the late A. W. Livingston, of Tomato fame, a lovable old man, and I gained from him a bigger and better idea of the seed business than I had ever had up to that time. I worked for \$3.50 a week that winter and paid \$3 of it for board, but what I learned, and the inspiration I gained, made it richly worth while.

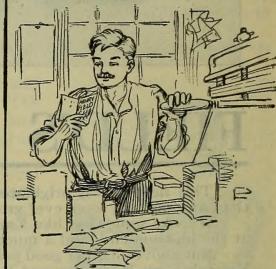
I could not get into the seed business on my own account yet, however, as it kept me busy making a living, but all of the time I was dreaming about how I would run a seed business if I got the chance, and it may interest you to know that the plans formulated at that time, now over twenty years ago, are the identical plans that have made the Henry Field Seed Company the great and prosperous firm it is, and are still the backbone of the business.

By the time I was twenty-one, I was doing a big trucking and market-garden business on my own account, was married and settled down on a little truck-farm of my own (bought on long time). I had a big local trade in strawberry plants and seed potatoes, and about this time I began to broaden out into a seed business in a small way. I raised seeds myself from choice strains developed in my market-garden business, and the neighbors kept coming to me for seeds. They noticed that I had pretty fair luck with gardening, and they wanted the "same seeds that I used" so I took to soliciting orders among my neighbors every winter, and would work nights and stormy days putting up the seeds and getting them ready for delivery. I was the whole thing myself, from catalog to delivery wagon. I sold good, dependable seeds at a reasonable price, and helped my customers in every way to make a success with them. Of course, the business spread.

It wasn't long before I was supplying half of the county, and getting mail-orders from outside. I had to turn the front room of our little four-room house into an office, and the barn into a seed-house. Pretty soon I had to get out a catalog or price-list. This was in 1899, thirteen years ago now. It was a little four-page folder that I printed myself nights on a hand-power printing press. I worked nights for two weeks



I took to soliciting orders among my neighbors every winter, and would work nights and stormy days putting up the seeds and getting them ready for delivery. I sold good, dependable seed at a reasonable price, and helped my customers in every way to make a success with them.



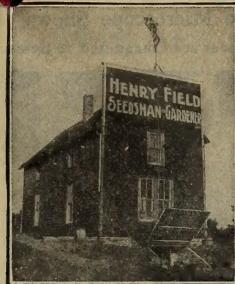
My first catalog—a little four-page folder that I printed nights myself, on a hand-power printing press. My business was very small then. The next year, I had a twelve-page catalog with some pictures in it.



We are still growing. Every customer recommends me to two or three others. Most of our new business comes from personal recommendations of satisfied customers. But back of it all is the fact that I have delivered the goods.



We furnish nearly one-third of the postal business of this town, and have the largest letter payroll in the town, employing over a hundred people in the different departments. Our postoffice here does more business than any other in this congressional district. We keep our postmaster and his employees on the run sometimes.



My First Seed House 1902

or more getting out a few thousand of them. The next year I had a twelve-page catalog with some pictures in it, but of course, the business was as yet very small.

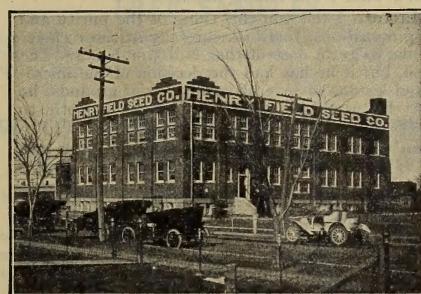
About 1902 I built my first seedhouse, a story and a half structure, costing about \$500, and with my name in big letters across the front of it. Maybe you think I wasn't proud of it. It seemed a terrible venture to put that much money into a building to be used solely for seed business, and the building was really bigger than it seemed I would ever need, but I had the nerve to go ahead with it.

That was nine years ago. Well, we had to build an addition to that building every year. By 1907 we had built on every side of it and there was no room to build any farther. In 1903 we had put out our first good catalogue. It was thirty-two pages, nicely printed and with a colored cover.

About that time, possibly the next year, I started the crusade for selling seed corn in the ear instead of shelled. The seed trade laughed at me, then growled at me. They said I was unsettling the whole seed business; but my customers liked it, and they simply swamped me with seed-corn business. Practically every seedsman in the United States now offers ear seed corn.

Then along about 1906 I commenced grading my shelled seed corn, so it would run in an edge drop planter. This was the first attempt any seedsman ever made to do such a thing. They all do it now—they have to.

All this time the business had been growing and expanding till it had entirely outgrown our facilities, so in 1907 some of my friends told me I ought to incorporate the business and let them help me. They offered to go in with me and help put the business in shape so that we could take care of our customers in the right manner, so we organized the Henry Field Seed Company with \$75,000 capital and put us up a fine big fireproof seed house down on the track where we could load and unload the cars right at our own platform. Here is a picture of the building just as it looks, but it does not show the seed corn annex, which is a building about the same size, but



Our Big New Fireproof Building, Built in 1907

not so tall, on the other side of the main building as it shows in the picture.

We have beautiful grounds around the building all planted to flowers, and trial grounds, and such as that. The seed growing is on farms farther out, except small particular lots which I have here on the home grounds where they can be right under my eye. We have a splendid printing office right in the building where we do all of our own printing. In a busy time we have over 100 people working in the different departments. We furnish nearly one-third of the postal business of this town, and have the largest winter pay-roll in the place. We have probably the finest collection of peonies in the world, over 300 named varieties, many of them very rare. We have a collection of gladioli which flower lovers have come hundreds of miles to see when they were in bloom.

We have built up the grade of seed corn around Shenandoah until Page county is known far and wide for the excellence of the corn grown here; and it all traces back to the five-year-old boy studying Vick's catalogue and making a sale of 50 cents' worth of flower seed.

And we are still growing. Our increase last year was over 50 per cent. At the time this is written, our increase this year so far is above 80 per cent over last year. Where it will stop I don't know. Every customer recommends me to two or three others. Of course, I have advertised, and sent out nice catalogues, and all that; but back of it all is the fact that I have delivered the goods.

All the good advertising in the world wouldn't do a bit of good if I didn't back it up with value received. I know that as well as you do. The advertising is simply my show-window to attract customers. After they come once, it is up to me to keep them coming, and I really believe that four-fifths of our new business comes not from advertising, but from the personal recommendations of satisfied customers.

HENRY FIELD.

P. S.—I want your help to make the business bigger yet. Speak a good word for me to that neighbor of yours and hand him your catalog. I will gladly send you another one. H. F.

GARDEN SEEDS.—General Directions for Ordering

Free Delivery. The prices given on garden and flower seeds in small quantities include free delivery by mail or prepaid express. This applies to all seeds quoted by the packet, ounce or quarter-pound, and to peas, beans and corn by the pint or quart. Remember this when comparing prices with other catalogs.

Free Packing. I make no charges for boxes, sacks, barrels or packing. Many firms charge for these.

Seeds Sold by Weight and Measure. Notice that even on the small sizes the exact weight is given, so that you may know just how much to expect. You buy not by the packet, but by the ounce or pound.

Use the Order Sheet. There is an Order Sheet in the book that will make it easier for you and easier for me. By using it there is much less chance for mistakes.

Send the Money with the Order. I open no accounts, and every order must be accompanied by the cash. You are perfectly safe, as the seeds can be returned if not exactly as represented, and you can have your money back. If too much is sent, I will return the amount over.

How to Send Money. You can send the money any way you please, only it is not safe to send loose silver, and loose stamps are a nuisance. **Silver is almost sure to break out of the envelope unless extra-well wrapped.** Send Money Order, Draft or Check, if you can. Next best is paper money in a registered letter. Failing these, send silver in a card wrapper, and use as a last resort, stamps. Canadian stamps we can't use.

Your Check is Good. I like to get personal checks. If you have the money to back it, the check is as good as a draft. Saves a trip to town for you, and I like to deal with folks who have a bank account.

I Guarantee Safe Arrival of all money sent by Check, Draft, Money Order or Registered letter.

Wholesale Prices. For market-gardeners and other large buyers ask for special price list.

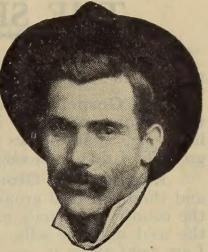
Quick Shipment. Practically all orders are filled the same day received, and as we have excellent railroad facilities here we can get quick action on the shipments. Shipping receipt is sent you as soon as the goods are started, and if they are delayed on the road, let me know and I will poke up the railroad people.

Seeds by Express. We prefer to send seeds by express rather than by mail where possible, as there is no limit on weight, and we get a receipt when we start the seeds. With your permission we will send by prepaid express instead of mail if it is just as convenient to you. Let us know about this.

If you order seeds to come by express at your expense, you may deduct 8c. per pound or pint from postpaid prices quoted.

Special Express Rates on Seeds

Seeds of all kinds take a much lower express rate than regular merchandise. At least 20 per cent less and often better than that. This ruling applies to seeds, plants, seed corn, seed potatoes and bulbs. It does not have to be prepaid, but is the same whether paid at this end or that.

HENRY FIELD, Seedsman
Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO.

THE SEEDSMAN'S CONSCIENCE

Some one has said that "The trial ground is the seedsman's conscience, staring him in the face all summer with his mistakes, or praising him for his carefulness."

The Gospel Truth. That is the Gospel truth, too. Every word of it. I count my trial grounds the most important part of my seed business. Old Mother Nature won't lie to me. If she shows up a mistake in some lot of seeds and proves it to me in the trial grounds, I take it meekly, and strive to do better next time.

Biggest Trial Grounds in the West. Do you know that I have the most extensive and thorough trial grounds in the West. There is no seedsman anywhere in this part of the country that puts in anywhere near the time and space I do in growing and testing the seed stock he sells. That is why I am so positive in what I tell you, and so certain I am right about it.

Everything Tested and Compared. From every variety of seeds I sell I save out a sample and plant it in my trial grounds, alongside of samples from a lot of other leading growers. Last summer I had over 1,000 different samples, all planted separately, marked, staked and watched carefully. It's pretty hard to fool me after I have watched the garden all summer. If anything goes wrong, or I have better stocks than the other fellow, or he has better than mine, I know it before any one else does.

Revelations of the Microscope. It's hard to fool the microscope. Look at these samples of clover seed pictured here. They are taken with a microscopic attachment on the camera making the seed look ten times its natural size. Any one of the samples would look fairly good to the naked eye, and a good salesmen could sell you any one of them by shading the price a little. If you saw them enlarged this way though, a man couldn't run fast enough to give you those lower ones. You may not be in shape to test them rigidly yourself, but I am, and if I sell you seed for first class, you can bank on it that I know what I am talking about. I've seen them the way they look in these pictures.

The Verdict of Test Boxes. All fall and winter and spring they are at work and they tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." No matter in how big a hurry we are to use out of a bag of seeds, we wait till we get the decision of the test boxes. They are the court of last resort, and, if the germination shows up poor, that bag of seed goes on the dump. That's why I feel safe in offering to replace free any seeds that are bad. I'd be a fool to make that offer unless I knew what I was talking about.

The Summing Up of the Whole Matter. I tell you this thing of the purity and germination of seed is a mighty important proposition. Just look carefully at those clover seed photographs again. How would you like to get a dose of that No. 3 or No. 4? The man who sells you the seed may mean well, but if he has had the decision of the microscope and the test box and the accumulated lessons of several years of trial grounds, he knows positively what he is talking about. He would be a fool, or a rascal, or both, to sell you anything but good seeds after the chance he has to know the difference.

Whatever you buy of me, if it doesn't look like your money's worth, you can have your money back.

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back. It is agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not entirely satisfactory, and money will be refunded, and that we will refill at any time any garden seeds, flower seeds, or flower bulbs, with which you do not feel entirely satisfied; but we do not and cannot in any way warrant the crop, as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control.

HENRY FIELD SEED COMPANY.



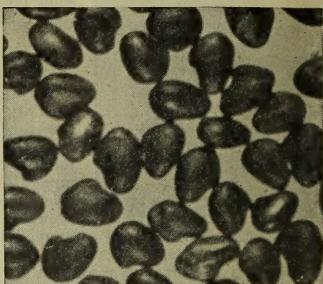
INSPECTING THE TEST BOXES

Every lot of seeds must show a rigid germination test before it's used. This is a special incubator-seedtester made for me by M. M. Johnson, Clay Center, Neb. We use it for the garden seeds. We have a big specially built tester for the seed corn.

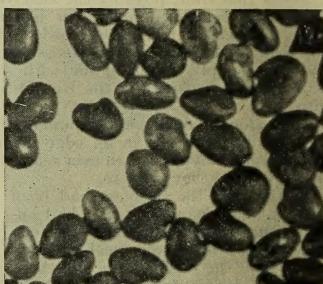
H. F.

What the Microscope Shows

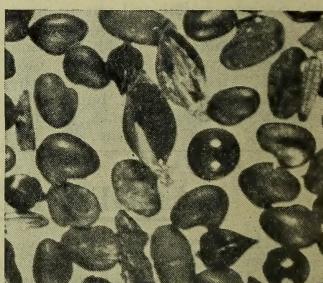
Sample of clover seed magnified 10 times.



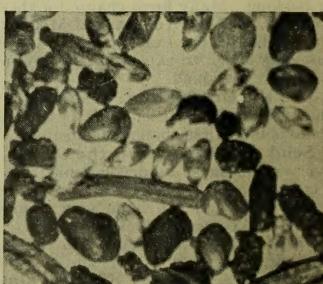
Pure clover seed. Large, plump, even size, and no weed seed or trash. This kind of seed gives a crop of clover that is worth money—and that is what you are after, these days.



Second-grade clover seed. Seed uneven, some shrunken and some weed seeds. If you sow such stuff, you won't get a crop worth cutting. It would be dear as a gift.



Dangerous clover seed. Looks fairly well, but full of bad weed seeds. Nine kinds of noxious weeds in the small sample shown. Don't buy such at any price.



Trashy clover seed, full of all kinds of weed seeds and miscellaneous calamity. Better let the ground lie idle than to waste time sowing such trash. It would be ten dollars an acre damage if you got it for nothing. You can get good seed if you insist on it.

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SPECIAL CATALOGS

It is impossible for us to describe and price everything in this one catalog. Here are the special catalogs which we will send on request; write for any of them in which you are interested.

Special Catalog of Peonies lists and describes over 300 varieties of Peonies. We have one of the largest and finest collections anywhere in the United States. If you are a Peony crank, you will enjoy reading this book; beautifully illustrated with photographs.

Special Catalog of Fall Bulbs and Other Flowers gives full list of all fall bulbs, Dutch bulbs, gladioli, cannae, peonies and such flowers, and gives full directions for their culture.

Special Catalog of Nursery Stock gives prices on all kinds of

Nursery stock. This stock is grown right here in Shenandoah, is true to name and reasonable in price.

Special Price-list of Grass Seed, issued weekly during winter and spring, quotes wholesale prices on all kinds of grass seed.

Market Gardeners' Wholesale Price-list of Garden Seeds, issued monthly during the winter and spring, quotes wholesale prices on all kinds of garden seeds, onion sets, and similar seeds. For market gardeners and other large buyers only.

FREE SAMPLES

We are glad to send free samples at any time of seed corn, grass seed, chicken feed or any kind of garden seeds, of which you contemplate buying large quantities.

How to Get Garden Implements and Garden Books Free

Every person who makes a garden ought to have the latest improved garden implements, wheel-hoes, drills and such. That is admitted. But the trouble is they cost money, real cash, and after you get through buying seeds there sometimes isn't enough left on hand to buy implements such as you would want.

Now I want to help you get these things. I know how badly you want them and how you would appreciate them. I know you would have better gardens and bigger gardens and more profit and all with easier work. I don't know of any way I can do more good than by helping you to get them.

Listen. I've got it fixed so you can get them at part prices or even entirely free. Here's how.

On every cash purchase of seeds (except clover or alfalfa) or bulbs or plants of any kind, I will allow you a rebate of 10 % to be applied towards the purchase of any of the garden implements or books listed in my catalog. The orders can be your own, or a club order, or orders by your neighbors.

Here's how it would work—if you have an order for \$10 you will have \$1 rebate to apply on books or tools. You could have any \$1 book or two 50c. books free, or you could have a \$2 book by paying \$1 in cash. Or you could get a \$3.25 wheel-hoe by paying \$2.25 in cash. See?

Or if you could rustle \$50 worth of orders you could get a \$5 wheel-hoe or \$5 worth of books absolutely free, or you could get a \$12 combined drill by paying \$7 cash. And so on.

Now then, if you don't get the garden plows and books you want, it's your own fault.

N. B. The rebates will not be given unless asked for with the order at the time it is sent, will be given on all seeds, bulbs, and plants—except clover and alfalfa—and cannot be used except in the purchase of books and garden implements (including all garden tools, sprayers and grass seeders).

The rebates can be used at once or at any later time within a year. This will give you a chance to save them up.



Isn't this a lot easier than dropping the seed by hand?



"I wonder what I ought to do next! I'll look it up in Field's book."



When you stop to rest, you can get some good ideas from these books.



"I got this free with my order for Field's seeds."

BUSH BEANS

Bush Beans are the type generally grown for early string or snap Beans, both for home use and for market. They come in two general classes, the Green-Podded and the Yellow, or Wax-Podded varieties. It is a question which type is the better. Some people like one and some the other. Some markets prefer the wax pods while others prefer the green pods.

It is my personal opinion that there is really very little difference in flavor, yield, earliness, hardness or quality between the yellow pod and green pod Beans, but still different gardeners and different markets have their preferences, so we must grow both kinds.

All varieties, oz. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., except where otherwise priced. These prices include postage prepaid. If larger quantities are wanted by express or freight, see blue list of special prices for market-gardeners.

GREEN-PODDED BUSH BEANS

The general opinion is that the Green-Podded Beans are richer in flavor than the others and slightly harder. To my mind the best of this class is **Field's First Early**. This new Green-Podded Bean I have been growing for several years now, and I consider it by far the best early Bean on the market. It comes in ahead of Six Weeks, Valentine or any other of the well-known green pod sorts. This gives it quite an advantage, for the first four or five days of string Beans on the market are the ones that pay the profit, and this Bean will give you absolute control of the market for at least that long. The pod is large, wide, rather flat, absolutely stringless when young, very tender and fine flavor. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 60 cts.

Another very strong point is the hardness and freedom from rust. In my trial grounds last summer there was no rust whatever on this variety while many others suffered badly. And the yield is enormous. I never saw a Bush Bean of any kind that would turn out as many bushels to the row. I have gardened for over twenty years, and I expect to sell seeds for more than twenty years, and I am willing to go on record as stating positively that this is the best money-maker in the list.

Next in value of Green Beans I would put the **Valentine**, which is also listed as Hopkins' Valentine, Round Red Valentine, and Extra Early Valentine. It differs from Field's First Early in being round-podded. In some markets this is an advantage, while in others it is not. If you are going to grow Beans for market, find out first whether your customers will want a round or a flat pod. The Valentine is a great favorite in the South for growing green Beans to ship North early in the spring.

Stringless Green Pod is somewhat similar to Valentine and makes a slightly larger pod, but sometimes not quite so many to the bush. It is similar also in being very tender and practically stringless, and is a splendid market or home-garden variety.

There is also a similar variety called **Giant Stringless Green Pod**, which is larger than either one but not quite so early or prolific. It is a splendid garden variety for second early or succession.

The Black Valentine is a very early variety, somewhat similar to the regular red-seeded Valentine, but even earlier, and has straighter pods and has a black seed. I do not find it equal to the regular Valentine in quality.

Early Six Weeks is a very early variety but generally rather tough, the pods are long and somewhat flattened.

Refugee, or **1,000-to-1** is a very heavy-yielding round-podded variety, but late. It is the kind that is almost always used by the canning factories, as it makes beautiful canned String Beans.

WAX BUSH BEANS

The Yellow-Podded Beans are more beautiful in appearance than the green-podded ones, and in many markets bring a bigger price. They are generally good yielders, but are slightly more subject to rust or mildew than green-podded sorts.

The best of them to my mind is **New Stringless Yellow Pod**. Most markets demand round-podded Wax Beans, and for years we have been looking for something that would fill the bill. It must be early, very productive, hardy and high quality, as well as round-podded, and this sort just exactly fills the bill. In appearance it is exactly like the Stringless Green Pod except in color, but is a true Wax Bean with a beautiful yellow pod. The pods look much like Black Wax, but are much larger, straighter, and on a larger bush. They hang as thick as Davis Kidney Wax or Golden Wax, and will outyield any Wax Bean I have ever seen. Fine for home use and the best one of all for market-gardeners. I don't see how it could be much improved. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 60 cts.

Of the flat-podded Wax Beans, the best one is **Perfection Wax**. It is somewhat similar to Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but with a larger, longer pod, very often 7 or 8 inches long. They are a clear wax color and perfectly tender. In fact they are just about perfection. First early and keeps in bearing a long time.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax is very similar with long, straight, flat, yellow pods, 5 or 6 inches long, very early and hardy. Yields well and is extensively grown for market and shipping.

Golden Wax is somewhat similar but with shorter, stubbier pods.

Davis' White Kidney Wax is a very showy variety, and is largely grown for shipping and for the canning factories, but is inclined to get tough unless picked very young. Has one advantage, however, in having white seed which avoids the discoloring when cooked.

Hudson Wax is probably the handsomest Wax Bean grown, but is a shy yielder, tough and late. The same is true of the Pencil Pod Wax and the Yosemitic Wax.

A good, old-fashioned variety is **Challenge Black Wax**, which is well known by every one. It has lots of pods, early and tender, but the pods are inclined to be small and crooked.

BUSH BEANS FOR SHELLING

These varieties have tough pods so are no good for string Beans but are valuable for shelling out green for succotash and the like, also for dry beans for winter.

Henderson's Bush Lima is the best of all bush Limas. Bears all summer, small white, flat seed.

Burpee's Bush Lima is of the true large Lima type, and is of a luscious quality, but rather late. **Dreer's Bush Lima** and **Fordhook Bush Lima** are the same way. Very desirable on account of their quality, but pretty late for northern gardens.

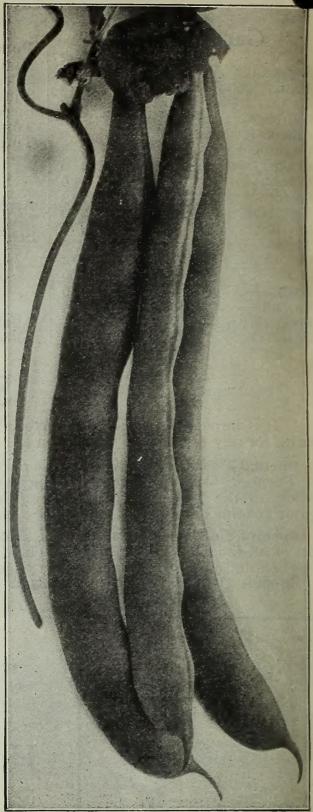
The **English Lima** is not a true Lima but similar in size and appearance. It is hardy and stands cold weather and frost like peas. Universally grown in Europe. The popular varieties for succotash are:

The **Dwarf Horticultural**, which has a round, speckled seed, the **Red Kidney**, which has a very large red seed, and the **White Kidney**, which is similar except that the seed is pure white. These are all very large and very rich in flavor and good yielders.

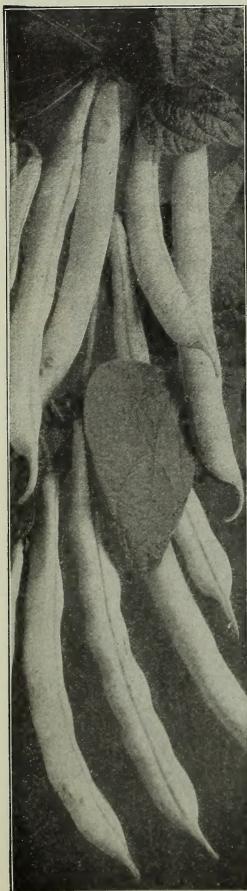
For white Field Beans, or White Navies, as they are called, for winter use I would recommend the **Prolific Tree** and the **White Wonder**. Both of these are small, round, white Beans in the true navy type and differing in size of bush, the White Wonder being dwarf, while the Prolific Tree grows rather tall.

Our seed beans are all grown in the extreme northern part of Michigan and Wisconsin and are very early and hardy. No weevils or bugs in them.

All the above varieties of Beans, except where specially priced: Oz. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., all postpaid



Field's First Early Beans



New Stringless Yellow Pod Wax Beans

You don't have to use this order sheet ... You can order any old way you like and it will look good to me --
But using this it will save us both some bother and lessen mistakes--Better keep an exact copy for future reference
Be sure to give your NAME and ADDRESS and write them very plainly. HENRY FIELD

ORDER SHEET

To HENRY FIELD SEED CO. Shenandoah, Iowa.

NAME _____ **DATE** _____

POSTOFFICE **COUNTY** **STATE**

RT. NO. BOX. STREET & NUMBER.

SHIPPING STATION..... **COUNTY.....** **STATE.....**

WHAT RAILROAD PREFERRED?..... **WHAT EXPRESS CO?**.....

Mark in square which way you want this order sent. Mail Express or Freight Whatever way best

If out of variety ordered have we your permission to substitute equal or better in nearest we can supply? _____
Have we your permission to send seeds, priced postpaid, by prepaid express instead of mail if we can get better
service that way? _____

How about your Catalogs? We sometimes find that there is more than one Catalog being sent to a family. This is all right if you can use them but if you cannot use more than one, please give the name of the head of the

household on each order, providing that matter is settled at your home.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK. It is mutually agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not satisfactory, and money paid for them will be refunded, but we do not and cannot in any way warrant the crop; as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control.

	\$	C
Total Amount of this Order		
Paid by P. O. Money Order		
Paid by Ex. Money Order		
Paid by Draft		
Paid by Check		
Paid in Currency		
Paid in Silver		
Paid in Stamps		
Total Amount Paid		

Please don't write in this space

Opened by Booked by

O. K'd by..... Tagged by.....

Routing

Plenty of room for the rest of the order on the other side

EHERE any special instructions regarding order. If you write a letter, especially one requiring an answer, put it on a separate sheet. All extras, leaflets etc., that are wanted in the order sheet, and not in a separate letter, or you may lose out on them.

POLE BEANS

The beauty of Pole Beans is that they bear much heavier than bunch Beans and keep on bearing all fall. They are more work and not so early as bunch Beans, but the enormous yield and high quality will well repay you for all your trouble. Many of the varieties of the highest quality can be had only in the Pole form. They can be used either as green Beans to cook pod and all, or they can be left for shelled Beans.

GREEN-PODDED POLE BEANS

Improved Missouri Wonder. Of the Pole Beans proper I like this variety the best of all. It is a variety that originated near-by here in Missouri, and I secured a start of seed from some of my customers there. It is enormously prolific and so hardy that it will often come up volunteer where the seed has lain out in the ground over-winter. It will grow and bear in spite of any kind of weather, and will outyield any kind I have ever grown. Pods are light green, large and tender; stringless if picked when young. Fine for shell beans or succotash if let grow.

Next to the Missouri Wonder, I like the **Kentucky Wonder** best of all. It is an old variety, but hard to beat. It has a long, very wrinkly pod, fat and tender, and good any time. Pod is light green and Bean is brown in color.

There is also a Bean advertised as **White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder**, which we find to be the same as **Burger's Stringless**, but it is a good Bean under either name. Is a very early and very tender variety. Pods are rather small, round, straight, and very tender. Probably the earliest of all Pole Beans and bears continuously. Absolutely stringless.

Another variety with a pod very similar to this Burger's Stringless is the **White Creaseback**. It has a small, straight, round pod, very tender and meaty and great to bear. They are nice for string Beans, and the seed, being a pure white, are nice to put away dry for winter use.

Another good, white-seeded, Pole Bean is the **Dutch Case-Knife**, which has very wide, flat white seed, and a wide, flat pod as long and wide as the blade of a case-knife.

I have never found the **Lazy Wife** as prolific as some claim for it. It might bear all right if it ever got started, but it is so late that it doesn't get well started before frost catches it.

One of the old favorites is **Horticultural**, or **Cranberry**, which is sometimes called the "Bird Egg" Bean. The Beans are marked in stripes, two shades of red, are very large and rich flavor. Are fine for shelling but not so good for string Beans.

The same is true of the **Cutshort**, or **Cornhill**. It is great to bear and a good sort to plant in corn. The seeds are small, speckled, and closely crowded in the pod. There is also advertised a **White-Seeded Cutshort**, but we find this to be much like Lazy Wife.

WAX-PODDED POLE BEANS

Of the Wax-Podded Pole Beans, I know of only three that are a success. The best of these is **Kentucky Wonder Wax**, which is practically identical with the well-known Kentucky Wonder, except that the pod is of a beautiful waxy yellow color. It is the same long, fat, tender string Bean, the same strong vine and prolific yield as the parent variety, but has the advantage of having a wax pod. It is harder and more prolific than any other Wax Pole Bean I have ever found, but no Wax Pole Bean is quite equal in hardiness to the green-podded varieties.



Improved Missouri Wonder. Best of all Pole Beans

Two other good wax-Podded Pole Beans are the **Golden Cluster Wax**, which has a beautiful large yellow pod, and pure white seed, and is sometimes called the Banana Bean, and the **Golden Carmine**, which has large, yellow pods with red stripes. This last one is the largest of all Pole Beans and is good for either snaps or shelling, but is a shy yielder and rather late.

POLE LIMA BEANS

In these there are a number of varieties, but only three that I would really advise. Better set the poles before the seed is sown. Set the poles deep, and have them large enough to hold the vines safely in the highest wind. Some people prefer a trellis, but a good stout pole is just as good and doesn't cost so much.

The best of all the Pole Beans is **Extra Early Lima**, which is the old-fashioned "Butter Bean," the earliest and in many ways, the best. It is rather small in size, but bears enormously, is always sure to bear and is of fine flavor. It is the only one that is always a success with us. It yields so heavily that many families grow a supply of them to put away for winter every year.

Of the large type or true Lima Bean, the largest is the **King Lima**, or **King of the Garden**. It is the largest of all Limas, and is fine in every way, but a trifle late for Iowa or other northern states, but if you can get it in early enough, you will be well repaid.

There is also an earlier type of the same Bean called **Siebert's Lima**. It is not quite so large as the King Lima, but makes up for it in earliness.

Prices of Green-Podded Pole Beans

	POSTPAID PRICES				
	Oz.	3pt.	Pt.	25	Qt.
Cutshort, or Cornhill.....	\$0 .05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 45	
Dutch Case-Knife.....	05	10	25	45	
Horticultural (Cranberry).....	05	10	25	45	
Improved Missouri Wonder.....	05	10	25	45	
Kentucky Wonder.....	05	10	25	45	
" " White Seeded.....	05	10	25	45	
Lazy Wife.....	05	10	25	45	
White Creaseback.....	05	10	25	45	
White-Seeded Cutshort.....	05	10	25	45	

Wax-Podded Pole Beans

Golden Cluster Wax.....	10	15	35	60
Golden Carmine.....	10	15	35	60
Kentucky Wonder Wax.....	10	15	35	60

Pole Lima Beans

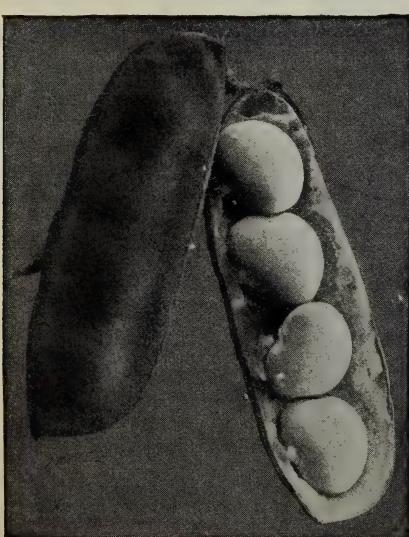
Extra Early Lima.....	05	10	25	45
King Lima (King of the Garden).....	05	10	25	45
Siebert's Lima.....	05	10	25	45

See preceding page for Bush Limas

Special Offer. One ounce each of six varieties of Beans on this page for 25 cts. The ounce packages of Pole Beans, selling at 5 cts., will plant from a dozen to twenty hills.

PRICES ON LARGER QUANTITIES OF BEANS

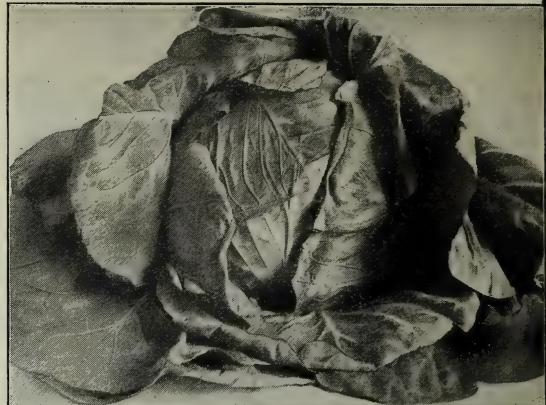
The prices quoted above are postpaid. That is, they include free delivery of the Beans by mail or prepaid express. If you want the Beans by express or freight at your expense, you may deduct 8 cents per pint or 15 cents per quart from the prices quoted above. For larger quantities, see our blue list of wholesale prices for market-gardeners, which will be mailed free on request.



Extra-Early Lima, or "Butter Beans"



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage. I think it the best early variety



All-Head Early Cabbage. The best of the flat-headed varieties

CABBAGE

My Cabbage seed is all American grown except the Hollander. You may find seed that will cost you more a pound, but you cannot get any better seed, no matter what price you pay. I do not, as some seedsmen do, tack my name to every variety and charge you two or three prices on the strength of it. I don't believe in that way of doing business. The list given below consists of mostly standard, well-known sorts and ones I have grown myself for market. I know them to be all right, and I have the best strains of them to be had. Cabbage has always been a bragg crop with me, and the big load shown here has probably never been equaled; so you see I know what I am talking about. It was grown from the same strain of seed that I offer you.

There is a world of varieties of Cabbage, but really there are more varieties listed in the catalogs than there are different kinds of Cabbage. What I mean to say is that many of the names are duplications, and that the two or three hundred different varieties of Cabbage listed in the different catalogs could really be simmered down to twenty of thirty distinct kinds, and the average gardener does not need over a half-dozen of these.

I have tried to cut my list down to varieties that are distinct, or where they are similar I tell you so. I hope these candid and sensible descriptions may appeal to you.

EARLY CABBAGE

In early Cabbage I would place first of all the **Early Jersey Wakefield**. In my experience I find it the very best early variety of Cabbage grown, and it has held its place against the flashy novelties for a quarter of a century. It is a fair size, sometimes weighing as high as eight to ten pounds on extra rich soil, pointed, very early, and very solid, and almost sure to head. The leaves are slightly thicker than most other varieties, and it stands frosts better than any other I have ever seen. As the leaves are small, it can be planted as close as a foot apart in the row. There are a few varieties which are possibly a little earlier, such as Etampes, Express, Lightning and various other extra-early varieties, but they are all, in my experience, either too small or too soft to be of much use.

The next best for a first early would be Henderson's **Early Spring** and **New Extra Early Eureka**. These are about as early as Wakefield, but differ in being flat-headed like late Cabbages. Although quite small, in some markets they are desirable, owing to the demand for a flat-headed or a round Cabbage.

Charleston, or **Large Wakefield**, is simply a large selection from the true Early Jersey Wakefield. Similar in every way except being larger and a little later.

Early Winnigstadt is old pointed like the Wakefield; an old favorite, but not nearly so early.

The next class of Cabbage is the flat-headed early, large type. The best of these is the **All Head Early**. It is perhaps a week later than Early Jersey Wakefield, but grows much larger and sometimes longer without bursting. It has a flat or slightly rounded head like the big late Cabbages, and practically equals them in size. I have raised them to weigh seventeen pounds trimmed. Remarkably sure to head and a great money-maker under all conditions.

Henderson's Summer is somewhat similar to the All Head Early, but not quite so large, and possibly a trifle later. **Early Flat Dutch** is also a very similar variety. In fact there is little to choose between these three.

Succession is slightly later than All-Head Early, but still comes in ahead of the late varieties. It is very large, quite flat on top, fine quality, a heavy yielder and a good seller, but will not keep

well for winter sales. Fine for August and September market and generally brings pretty good prices.

Chinese Cabbage—This is the kind of cabbage universally grown in China. Not a true Cabbage, but similar. Quite a curiosity and really valuable. Has to be bleached by tying up the outer leaves when partly grown.

Prices of Varieties on this page

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Early Jersey Wakefield	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 60
Early Spring	05	25	75	2 60
New Extra Early Eureka5	25	75	2 60
Charleston , or Large Wakefield	05	25	75	2 60
Early Winnigstadt	05	20	60	2 10
All Head Early	05	25	75	2 60
Henderson's Summer	05	20	60	2 10
Succession	05	25	75	2 60
Early Flat Dutch	05	20	60	2 10
Chinese Cabbage . 05	30	90	3 10	



This is not an ordinary fake overdrawn "catalog picture," but is an actual photograph taken by Hamilton of Shenandoah. It is real Cabbage grown by me from my special strain of SUREHEAD, the same seed I sell you at \$2 per lb. If you have any trouble getting Cabbage to head, try this strain.

Special Offer. Any six varieties of Cabbage, your own choice, one regular-sized package of each for 25 cts., postpaid.

Expressage

Express is quicker and safer than freight, and on small amounts no more expensive, as seeds get a special rate by express, and charged only for the exact weight, while the freight people charge for 100 pounds whether it is there or not. As a rule, one-half bushel or less will go as cheap by express as freight, and one bushel very nearly as cheap by express as by freight.

LATE CABBAGE

I have the best luck with late Cabbage by drilling the seed right in the field where the plants are to stand, and then thinning it out afterwards instead of transplanting. I drill it about the first of June with an ordinary garden drill, using a pound of seed to the acre, but it can be dropped in by hand in hills, about six or eight seeds in a place, if you prefer. When about three weeks old thin it down to a stand. It never stops growing, and you are sure of a stand whatever the weather may be. Try it.

The best known and most widely grown of all the late Cabbage is the **Premium Late Flat Dutch**. It is the best strain of the popular Flat Dutch type, makes large, flat heads, vigorous growers and good keepers. The **Large American Drumhead** is very similar, but is sometimes coarse and always very large, but not so uniform nor so fine quality.

The **Surehead** is one of the best all-round Cabbages grown. It is large, solid, deeper and heavier than the Flat Dutch, and is fine-grained and keeps well for winter use. Certain to head. The main difference between this and the Premium Late Flat Dutch is that the Surehead is about a week earlier, is rounder on top and generally of finer quality.

The **Fottler's Brunswick** is very similar to the Large American Drumhead, but earlier. **Marblehead Mammoth** is the largest, latest, and coarsest of all. A variety that is very popular in the South is the **St. Louis Late Market**, but with me, I can see very little difference between it and the Premium Late Flat Dutch. In the northern states the **Hollander, or Danish Ballhead**, is very popular. It is grown especially in the great Cabbage regions of Michigan and New York. Not over large, but very solid, and is said to keep until Cabbage comes again. It does not seem to be a success south of Central Iowa, but anywhere north of there is all right. I import my seed of this variety direct from Denmark, and have the true type. I use the "middle stem" or medium height strain.

Another large, late coarse variety is the **Autumn King**, but I find it good only for exhibition purposes and for growing for kraut factories. **All Seasons** is a large flat Cabbage of the drumhead type and is good for fall planting, but not late enough to keep well for winter use as it rots easily around the stem.

A Russian variety which has been introduced within the last two years has been found very profitable in many localities. This is the **Volga**. It makes the same deep, round, very hard head, but grows much closer to the ground and will succeed in the Southern or Central states where the Hollander is a failure. It is reported to be especially valuable in Texas, Louisiana, and other Southern states, and I have made a great success with it here in Iowa. It matures quicker than most late Cabbages, so should be planted later. I advise market-gardeners everywhere to plant especially heavily of this variety.

Probably the best winter variety,



A young gardener. Of course he uses Field's Cabbage Seed

all things considered, is the **Corn Belt Cabbage**, especially for the great Central states. I have always made Cabbage, especially late Cabbage, a leading market crop, and have been convinced of the necessity of some variety more suited to the climatic conditions of the Central West than any of the known sorts. Our location here is about the center of what is generally known as the "corn belt," and in the majority of years the season is against a successful crop of late Cabbage, as most of my farmer friends can tell you who have tried it. It is the dry, August, July and September that makes the trouble. We generally have plenty of rain in June to get the plants started, but then have to fight for it the rest of the summer. If they can hold

out until rains come in September or October, we are sure of a crop. What is wanted is a late Cabbage that is hardy enough to stand adverse conditions during the late summer and then make a big solid head in the fall, and this is what I think I can now offer you. The photo given here will give you an idea of its appearance and size. It is some like Surehead but larger and a little later. It does not rot as easily and will stand more handling. When grown it has a bluish cast to the outside leaves and looks noticeably rugged and hearty. It is a typical rough-and-ready Western product and has the true get-there spirit. If you have become discouraged trying to grow late Cabbage of the Eastern sorts, try this one.

Prices of Varieties on this page

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Premium Late Flat Dutch	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 10
Large American Drumhead	05	20	60	2 10
Surehead	05	20	60	2 10
Fottler's Brunswick	05	20	60	2 10
Marblehead Mammoth	05	25	75	2 60
St. Louis Late Market	05	25	75	2 60
Hollander, or Dutch Ballhead	05	25	75	2 60
Autumn King	05	20	55	2 10
All Seasons	05	20	60	2 10
Volga	10	30	90	3 10
Corn Belt	10	30	90	3 10
Savoy Cabbage	05	25	75	2 60

Please Order Early. You will get better service then, as we have plenty of time to wait on you. Later, all creation is trying to get seeds all at once, and it means some will have to wait.

SPECIAL OFFER

Any six varieties of Cabbage, your own choice, one regular-sized package of each, for 25 cents, postpaid.



Corn Belt Cabbage. The best variety for the great central states



Early Snowball Cauliflower

CAULIFLOWER

Some one has said that "Cauliflower is cabbage with a college education." Anyway, it is very similar to cabbage in manner of growth and requires the same culture. It cannot stand hot, dry weather, so should be started as early as possible and handled like early cabbage. The best seed is all imported, coming from Denmark. I do not handle any but the very finest grade of seed, and I know I can suit you.

The earliest of all and the standard variety everywhere is the **Early Snowball**. It is small, very early, pure white, and always sure to head. Can be set very close together. This is the kind that is always used for growing under glass.

Among professional gardeners or truckers, probably the most popular is **Early Dwarf Erfurt**. It is not quite so early as Snow Ball, but larger and heavier. It is very short-stemmed and not inclined to become leggy, as some varieties do.

If you have had trouble growing Cauliflower, it might be well for you to try the **Dry Weather**, or **Copenhagen**, for it seems to be able to stand all kinds of grief, and will come nearer carrying through the hot weather than any other kind I have ever seen. It is not quite so early as the other two, but is still fairly early, good size and very sure to head.

Price, either variety, pkt. 10 cts., 1/4 oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2.50

SPECIAL OFFER. One pkt. each of the three varieties, 25 cts.

CELERY

If you once had a taste of home-grown Celery just from the garden, crisp, rich and fresh, you would never be without it. It is comparatively easy to grow, and really more people ought to grow it. I put directions on every packet of seeds, and besides I have written a little leaflet on the subject, that gives a more detailed account of the work. It is free for the asking. You can grow Celery as easy as cabbage, and lots more plants to the same amount of ground.

One of the best varieties in quality, and one of the easiest to bleach is **Golden Self-Bleaching**. It is medium to large size, creamy white, healthy and vigorous. Will bleach itself if shaded on the sides, but, of course, does better if completely shaded or banked up with dirt. The best seed of this variety comes from France, as for some reason the seed grown in this country does not seem to do well.

Another variety much like this one, but earlier and slightly smaller, is the **White Plume**. It is pure white in color, is very tender, and has a very delicate flavor. It is the earliest of all the varieties of Celery and the tenderest, but is not very large, and does not keep well.

The biggest, heaviest Celery is **Giant Pascal**, which is much used by professional Celery growers. It is slow and hard to bleach, but is fine when rightly handled, and is the best keeper of any.

Prices, Golden Self-Bleaching, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.; White Plume, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.; Giant Pascal, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

EGGPLANT

This is a vegetable that should be more largely grown. People who have eaten it are always calling for it, as it has a rich flavor all its own that is fine. Plant and tend the same as peppers, and it is just as easy to get a crop, except that flea beetles and other insects are hard on it, but you can generally get ahead of them with tobacco dust.

The most popular and best-known variety is the **New York Purple**, which is very large, smooth and thornless, and dark purple. The **Black Beauty** is very similar to it but darker in color and not so large.

For an early variety and one easily grown, the **Early Long Purple** is popular. It is the earliest variety grown and bears abundantly, but is not very large.

Price, either variety, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25c.

OKRA, or GUMBO

This vegetable is but little known in the North, but more northern people ought to have it in their gardens. The pods are full of little seeds like small peas. Pick the pods when young and tender and cut up and cook pods, seeds and all, like string beans. Fine. Try it. There are several sorts slightly different, and I have picked out the four best ones and mixed them. **1/2 oz. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.**

PEANUTS

Few people know that peanuts can be grown in this climate. They may not make as big a yield in they do in the South; I don't know about that, but they certainly do turn out well, as you see by the photo given here of some that I grew last summer in my test garden. Of course, I use northern seed. The Southern seed would be everlastingly too late. Plant just like beans, in soft, loose soil, after it gets thoroughly warm in the spring. Thin to a foot apart in row and keep well hoed.

The earliest and best ones for the North are the **Early Northern Peanuts**. They make small pods but they are well filled, and are so prolific that they yield practically as well as the big Southern variety. The bush stands nearly upright like an early potato bush with the Peanuts clustered around the roots. This strain can be depended upon for a crop in any ordinary season, in any country where corn will ripen.

If you want something really big, and live far enough South for a long season, you should raise the **Jumbo, or Southern Peanuts**. These are the big southern variety, finer looking than the early kind, but more likely to get frost-bitten.

Price, either variety, 1/2 pt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts.



ASK FOR FREE LEAFLET GIVING FULL DIRECTIONS FOR GROWING PEANUTS



Golden Self-Bleaching Celery

POP-CORN FOR THE BOYS

The best way I know of for boys to make money is to plant Popcorn. It is easily grown, yields well, and has a ready sale. When I was ten years old I made \$17 out of a little patch about as big as a town lot.

There are several varieties, but the ones that have done the best for me are the **Little Giant, Monarch White Rice, and Queen's Golden**.

The **Little Giant** is a small ear but a great yielder and of finest quality. You can get extra price for it anywhere after people get a taste of it.

The biggest of all is **Queen's Golden**. Large, yellow grains, smooth, and pops out very large.

The standard market variety, grown everywhere for shipping, is **Monarch White Rice**, which has large, white, sharp-topped grains and a medium-sized ear. In the South, they call this variety "Squirrel-Tooth Corn."

	Oz.	1/2 pt.	Pt.	Qt.
Little Giant	\$0 .05	\$0 .15	\$0 .25	\$0 .45
Monarch White				
Rice 05	10	20	35
Queen's Golden	05	10	20	35

BEETS AND MANGEL-WURZELS

I have taken great pains to get the best Beet seed to be had, and a crop grown from my seed will show it. I tried to get a strain with Beets of uniform shape and color, small tops and small tap-root, free from fibrous or sprangling roots. The seed is all tested for germination, but you must remember that Beet seed must be sown early as it comes best when the ground is cool.

TABLE BEETS

Probably the best and most popular of all Table Beets is the **Eclipse**, or, as it is sometimes called, the Extra-Early Eclipse. It is round or slightly pointed shape; early, quick-growing and tender; small tops and bright red flesh, not quite so dark red as the Egyptian, but a good color. It will sell in the market ahead of any other variety. If you want Beets for late or winter use, use this variety, planted in June or July.

The Long Beet requires the whole season for its growth, but the turnip-shaped will mature in six or eight weeks.



Crosby's Egyptian Beets

Somewhat similar varieties are **Blood Turnip** and **Detroit Dark Red**. The Blood Turnip is the old-fashioned deep red, turnip-shaped Beet so well known everywhere, while the Detroit Dark Red is evidently an improved strain of the same thing. It is dark red in color, like the Egyptian, but a perfect globe-shaped, more like the Eclipse.

There are two varieties or strains known under the name of **Egyptian**. One is the old-fashioned extra-early or **Flat Egyptian**, while the other is the **Crosby's**, or **Improved Egyptian**. It is larger and not so flat as the older type, but, on the other hand, the older type has the advantage of being a deeper red color. The only objection to Crosby's being that occasionally one of them will show a light color. Generally speaking, the **Egyptian** is the earliest Beet of all. Decidedly flattened or turnip-shaped, smaller than Eclipse and very early.

There is a new English variety recently introduced, known as the **New Model**, for which great claims are made. I have been trying it in the trial grounds, but so far I am not very much impressed with it. It looks like Crosby's Egyptian, and I cannot see that it is any better.

If you want a long, large table Beet, the best one is **Long Blood**. They are later than the Turnip Beets, and while they are fine quality and a beautiful red color, many people object to the long shape. They are good for late use, and keep well in the cellar all winter.

If you want a sugar Beet, the genuine article, you should buy the **Klein Wanzleben**, which is the kind grown by sugar factories everywhere; and if you want a Beet for greens, you should use the **Celery Beet**, or **Swiss Chard**, which runs all to top. It does not make a regular Beet, but makes big, showy tops with heavy stems like celery. Quite a novelty and very ornamental, but not much account to eat.

	Prices of Table Beets	1/2oz.	Oz.	1/4lb.	Lb.
Blood Turnip		\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 90
Crosby's		05	10	25	90
Detroit Dark Red		05	10	25	90
Eclipse		05	10	25	90
Egyptian		05	10	25	90
Long Blood		05	10	25	90
New Model		05	10	25	90
Celery Beet, or Swiss Chard		05	10	25	90

MANGEL-WURZELS AND STOCK BEETS

You can grow ten tons of stock Beets on a quarter-acre of ground; at least I have done it more than once. Can you think of any cheaper cow feed? Three pounds of seed will plant a quarter of an acre. Try it. The seed should be sown during April or May in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, at the rate of ten or twelve pounds per acre. When the plants are 2 or 3 inches high cut out with a hoe to 5 or 6 inches apart. Harvest before frost and store in pits or cellars.

The best sort of Stock Beets, or Mangel Wurzels, is the **Mammoth Long Red Mangel**. It grows to enormous size, and makes a wonderful quantity of feed. All sorts of stock will eat them, but they are especially good for milk cows. You can pile them up in the cellar like cordwood and feed on them all winter.

If you want a variety a little richer in sugar and not quite so large you should use the **Giant Feeding Sugar**, which is simply a big, coarse, sugar Beet, not so large as the Mangels, but richer in sugar and protein; of very convenient size to handle; grows high out of the ground, the same as mangels. Can be planted quite close and thus be made to yield nearly as much as the Mangels, and will go farther in feeding.

The Yellow Stock Beets look richer than the other kinds, but I doubt if they are any richer than the red ones. The best one of this type is the **Golden Tankard Mangel**. It is not so large as the red varieties but is a good yielder, and some people like it better than the red.

	Prices of Mangel-Wurzels and Stock Beets	Oz.	1/4lb.	Lb.
Giant Feeding Sugar		\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 45
Golden Tankard Mangel		05	15	45
Mammoth Long Red Mangel		05	15	45

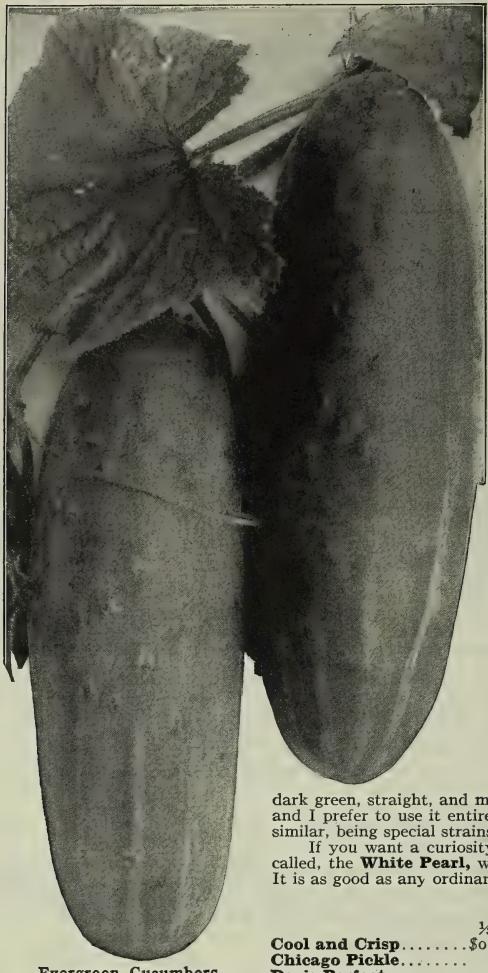
Sugar Beets

Klein Wanzleben	05	15	45
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Special Offer: One pound each of the three varieties of Stock Beets, three pounds in all, for \$1.15, postpaid. This would plant a quarter of an acre and give you a chance to try them.



Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel



Evergreen Cucumbers

Early Frame, Early Russian
Emerald.
Everbearing.

Tobacco Dust for the Striped Bugs

The best remedy I have ever found for the striped bugs on cucumber, watermelon and muskmelon vines is Tobacco Dust. This is simply a very strong grade of refuse tobacco, ground up into a fine powder like snuff. It is finer than flour and very strong. I don't know whether it kills the bugs or simply drives them away, but it surely does the business somehow. Also a spoonful of it piled around the stem of each plant will prevent borers, which kill the plants later in the season. Price, prepaid, 20 cts. per lb., by freight or express, 10 cts. per lb., \$1 for 12 lbs., \$2 for 30 pounds, 50 lbs. or over, 5 cts. per lb.

EXPRESSAGE

Express is quicker and safer than freight, and on small amounts no more expensive, as seeds get a special rate by express, and charged only for the exact weight, while the freight people charge for 100 pounds whether it is there or not. As a rule, one-half bushel or less will go as cheap by express as by freight, and one bushel very nearly as cheap by express as by freight.

CUCUMBERS

Cucumbers should have very rich soil, the richer the better, but will do fairly well almost anywhere. Plant about as early as you would corn, and put in plenty of seed. After the bugs get through with them, thin out so as to leave each vine plenty of room. Don't crowd them. That is what makes them grow knobby, and crooked sometimes. When they begin to bear, keep them picked, as the vines will stop bearing if the Cucumbers are left on. Use tobacco dust for the bugs.

The variety of Cucumbers to choose depends on what you want it for. The same Cucumber that would be fine for pickles might be comparatively worthless for slicers, and many of the varieties making the finest slicers are too shy bearers to be valuable for pickling, so in order to get exactly what you want, you should grow two or three, or possibly four, varieties.

For slicers, the best variety I have ever grown is **The Emerald**, a new sort introduced by the Livingstons. It is the handsomest Cucumber I ever saw—long, straight, and dark green, and as smooth as an egg. It has absolutely no prickles or spines on it, and from start to finish it is perfectly smooth and dark rich green in color. It does not turn yellow in ripening, but remains the same color. It does not set thick enough to be valuable for pickles, but for slicers it is just the thing, as it will outsell in the market all others two to one, besides it will keep a week after picking and look just as fresh as ever.

Another good slicer is the **White Spine**, which is well known everywhere. It is a large, very smooth Cucumber, dark bluish green color. Holds its color remarkably well and does not turn yellow. There is also a strain of White Spine sold as **Cool and Crisp**, which is extra long and slender, and one called **Klondike**, which is popular in the West.

If you want a long, slender, pickling Cucumber, the best one is the old-fashioned **Long Green**. This is the old-fashioned, long, almost seedless, and dark green Cucumber, which under favorable conditions will grow a foot long or more, and makes a delightfully brittle, slender pickle. The **Davis Perfect**, and **Tailby's Hybrid** are crosses or hybrids, between this variety and the enormous English sorts. The **Davis Perfect** especially is a beautiful, very large Cucumber, and under favorable conditions is very profitable.

The biggest Cucumber of all is the **Goliath**, or **Giant Prolific**, which is of the English type, very large and long and almost seedless, very often 18 inches long. If you want something extra early to make the very earliest small-sized slicers and good pickles later on, you should use **Early Cluster**. The fruits set very freely, often in clusters of two or three to a joint, all along the dwarfish vines. If kept picked they will continue in bearing for a long time. **Early Frame**, or **Early Russian** is very similar, although possibly a trifle shorter in shape. These extra earlies all turn yellow quickly, and should be used while comparatively small.

For main crop pickles I like the **Evergreen** best of all. It is smooth, dark green, straight, and medium size. It comes the nearest to a general purpose variety of any of them, and I prefer to use it entirely for pickling. **Chicago Pickle**, **Green Prolific**, and **Everbearing** are very similar, being special strains developed by the pickle factories for commercial pickles.

If you want a curiosity in Cucumbers, you should plant the **White Wonder**, or, as it is sometimes called, the **White Pearl**, which never turns green at all, but is ivory-white in color right from the start. It is as good as any ordinary variety, and a great curiosity.

	Prices of Cucumbers			
	1/2oz.	Oz.	1/2lb.	Lb.
Cool and Crisp	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 35	\$1 10
Chicago Pickle	05	15	35	\$1 10
Davis Perfect	05	15	40	1 35
Early Cluster	05	15	35	1 10
	10	20	40	1 35
	05	15	35	1 10
Evergreen	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 35	\$1 10
Goliath (Giant Prolific).	10	20	45	
Green Prolific		05	15	35
Long Green		05	15	35
Tailby's Hybrid		05	15	35
White Pearl (White Wonder).		05	15	40
White Spine		05	15	35

CITRONS

These are a hard-meated sort of a melon grown for preserves. The meat never gets soft as in a watermelon, but is hard and can be cut in pieces and stewed for preserves. Grows just like a melon and yields enormously.

There seem to be two varieties, one very large, long and solid, green in color, while the other is small and round and striped. We generally have both varieties.

Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.



Davis Perfect Cucumber

LETTUCE

Lettuce is something that is found in every garden, and that every one is fond of, at least in the early spring. It can be grown in any old corner, but does best in rich, warm soil. Plant very early, the earlier the better, and don't get it too thick. If you want good-sized heads, it ought to be thinned to several inches apart each way.

Probably the most popular variety of all for early use is the **Simpson**, or, as it is generally called, **Black-Seeded Simpson**. It does not make a true head, but a loose fluffy bunch of tender, light green or creamy leaves. Delicate flavor and grows very thickly.

If you prefer a smooth-leaved, or as some people call them, cabbage-leaved variety of Lettuce that is extra early, you should use **May King**. It is the earliest and tenderest of the cabbage-head varieties; and if well tended on rich ground will make a true head almost as solid as a cabbage head. The outer leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown and the inner leaves creamy yellow. Fine, rich, buttery flavor.

Another good head Lettuce is the **Hanson**, although it does not make a true head like the cabbage variety. It is the largest of all the curled varieties; dark green leaves outside and creamy white inside. The leaves are curly and tender and form a loose head as large as an early cabbage. Slow to run to seed.

Some people prefer a red or brown Lettuce. The best one of that color is the **Prize Head** which is about the same as **Simpson**, except for color, which is a mixture of red and green. The leaves are very thin and tender. This is the one that is sometimes called "Beefsteak," or "All Cream." The **Tomhannock** is also somewhat similar to **Prize Head**; same color but later.

In the true cabbage-head or smooth-leaved Lettuce, there is the **May King**, which I have already mentioned, **California Cream Butter**, and the **Marblehead Mammoth**. The **California Cream Butter** is probably the best of all the cabbage-head varieties. It makes a flat, smooth head about the shape of Flat Dutch cabbage. The leaves are very thick and rich in flavor. It stands the heat well and is good all summer. The **Marblehead Mammoth** is somewhat similar and even larger; in fact, it is the largest head Lettuce grown, but is rather coarse and not of much account except for a curiosity.

For greenhouse use, the variety always used is the **Grand Rapids**. This looks somewhat like **Simpson**, but is slightly different in appearance, and for some reason succeeds better under glass. The strain I have is specially selected for forcing and is fine. One peculiarity of this variety is that it is always weak in germination and must be planted thick and very carefully to get a stand.



May King Lettuce

The southern growers who plant Lettuce in the fall or winter for very early shipment north use entirely the **Big Boston**. It seems to be the only variety that will stand winter-growing. At least, it is practically the only variety that the southern growers will use.

Prices of Lettuce

	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Oz.
Big Boston	\$0 .05	\$0 .15	\$0 .05	\$0 .15
California Cream				
Butter.....	05	15		
Grand Rapids.....	05	15		
Hanson.....	05	15		
Iceberg.....	05	15		
May King	\$0 .05	\$0 .15	\$0 .05	\$0 .15
Marblehead				
Mammoth.....	05	15		
Prize Head.....	05	15		
Simpson.....	05	15		
Tomhannock.....	05	15		

TABLE CARROTS

The most popular variety for garden use is the **Oxheart**, which is an early, short, thick Carrot of fine quality. Very popular for bunching when small. Deep orange color, thick side meat and very little core. A smaller similar variety is the **Chantenay**, but it is a little earlier and more slender in shape. Very tender and sweet.

If you want a larger variety, either the **Half Long Orange**, or the **Long Orange** would be the one for you. The **Half Long Orange** is also called **Danvers Half Long**. It is medium size and good quality. This is the celebrated Carrot of eastern markets and is grown in great quantities in Connecticut for the New York trade.

The **Long Orange** is the latest and largest of all the Table Carrots. A deep reddish orange in color, and with a very small core. It is also grown extensively for stock feed as it is richer and a better color than any of the stock Carrots.

CARROTS FOR STOCK FEEDING

Carrots take a front rank among the field products. Horses, particularly colts, eat them with the greatest relish and grow fat. Cattle winter in fine shape and cows increase in milk when fed Carrots. Sow seed early in spring in drills far enough apart to use a one-horse cultivator. Five pounds of seed will sow an acre.

The varieties of Carrots used for stock feeding are larger, later and coarser than the table varieties and make a much larger yield. Probably the most popular are the **White Belgian** and the **Yellow Belgian**. They are very much alike except in the color, one being white and the other lemon-yellow. They grow from a foot to 16 inches long. Very large and heavy. The white one is also sold under the name of "White Victoria." The **Vosges**, or **Improved Short White** is shorter and heavier than the **White Belgian**, but otherwise very similar.

The crop of Carrot seed was almost a failure this year, and prices are a little higher than usual.

Prices of Carrots

	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Chantenay	\$0 .05	\$0 .15	\$0 .40	\$1 .25
Danvers Half Long	05	15	40	1 .25
Long Orange	05	15	40	1 .25
Oxheart	05	15	40	1 .25

Stock Carrots

	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
White Belgian	\$0 .05	\$0 .10	\$0 .25	\$0 .85
White Vosges	05	10	25	85
Yellow Belgian	05	10	25	85



White Vosges Carrots

MUSKMELONS

I take a special pride in my Muskmelon seed. I do not believe there is a man in the United States who can furnish better seed or who does furnish any better seed than I do. Some of it I grow myself, and some of it is grown by specialists in other parts of the country. Some of it, like Hackensack, I have grown in the East, as that is the native home of that melon. With others, like Osage and Emerald Gem, better seed can be grown right here in Iowa. The various types of the Rocky Ford cantaloupe are grown to perfection at Rocky Ford, Colorado. I have my seed of them grown there by specialists. Wherever it comes from, it is the very best that can be had. It is saved from selected melons such as bring fancy prices on the market. No culs, frostbitten stock, or sick melons are allowed to be used. No seed is ever saved from blighted fields. Whether you want a 5-ct. packet or 500 lbs. for a shipping association, I can fix you out to perfection. Ask for special prices on large lots.

THE BEST VARIETIES

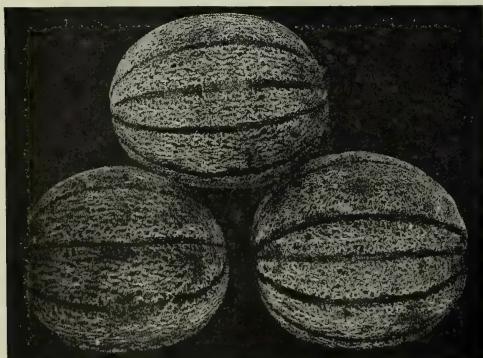
It is really hard to say which is the best variety of Muskmelons. They are all good, and it depends largely on your individual taste which one you think is the best. Some people like a yellow-meated melon, while others will have nothing but a green-meated melon. Some people want a great big Muskmelon that they can cut in slices, while others want a little nutmeg which simply needs to be cut in halves. For that reason we have to list a big lot of varieties and let you take your choice.

Personally, I prefer the yellow-meated varieties. Of these, the best one, all things considered, is **Field's Daisy**, which you will find fully described in the front of the book. Turn back there and read about it. Next to that, my choice would be **Perfection**. It is the biggest of all the good, high-flavored Muskmelons; very large, often selling in our markets for 15 cts., or even 20 cts. each, and you know it takes pretty good Muskmelon to do this. It is round, or slightly oblong in shape. Flesh deep yellow or salmon-color, and of the richest, sweetest flavor imaginable. It is very thick-meated, and, in fact, is the best variety I know of, and will surely suit you. I have two strains of it. One is comparatively smooth outside, while the other is roughly netted. I prefer the rough one, myself.

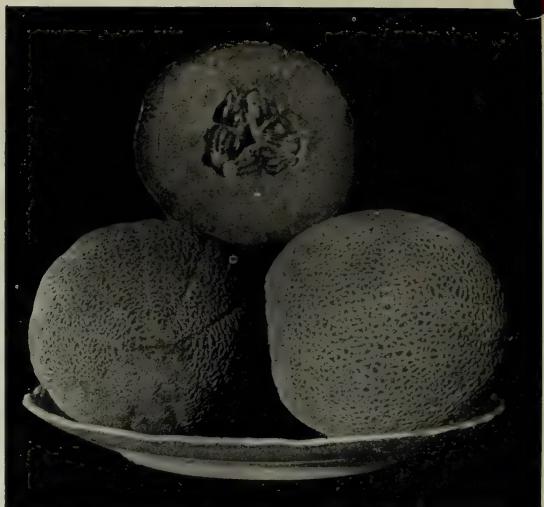
Another popular yellow-meated sort is the **Osage**, which is the standard variety in the Chicago markets, being grown largely in Michigan. It is not so large as the **Perfection**, but looks very similar inside. Distinctly oblong in shape, dark green skin and salmon flesh. Fine quality.

In the smaller or nutmeg-sized Muskmelons with yellow flesh, I prefer the **Emerald Gem** and **Burrell's Gem**, or, as it is sometimes called **Pink-Meated Rocky Ford**. They are about the same size but different in shape and appearance, the **Emerald Gem** being practically globe shape, smooth-skinned, brownish green in color outside and very early. It is practically a smaller, earlier type of **Perfection**. The **Burrell's Gem**, on the other hand, has the shape and much the appearance of the regular **Rocky Ford**, but has deep

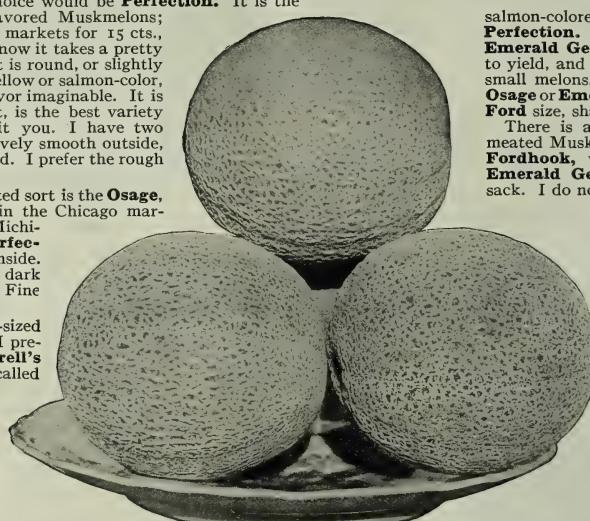
Pollock strain of Standard Rocky Ford. A highly-developed type. Eden Gem and Netted Rock are very similar. Notice rounded shape and heavy netting. These show the true Rocky Ford type.



Rocky Ford Cantaloupe—ordinary type



Standard Rocky Ford—Netted Rock Type. The melon that made Rocky Ford famous



Pollock strain of Standard Rocky Ford. A highly-developed type. Eden Gem and Netted Rock are very similar. Notice rounded shape and heavy netting. These show the true Rocky Ford type.

GREEN-FLESHED MUSKMELONS

The best known and the most popular of all the green-fleshed Muskmelons or Cantaloupes is the **Rocky Ford** Cantaloupe, named after a district in Colorado where it was first extensively grown. There are a number of distinct strains of this popular type of small melon, but all are more or less similar. Small, egg-shaped, very solid, very sweet, a good shipper, great to yield, and always uniform in size. For the shipping market there is probably more of this variety grown than all of the other varieties put together. I have all my seed of these grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado, by men who have made a specialty of Cantaloupes for years. I pay them practically double the usual price, and I know absolutely that it is extra good. You couldn't get better seed anywhere at any price, so what's the use in going "bargain hunting."

Probably the best strain is the one known as **Standard Rocky Ford, Pollock Strain**. This, or something practically the same is also sold as **Eden Gem** and **Blinn's Rustproof** and **Netted Rock**, but there is no need of more than the one name. It is the most highly-developed type of shipping melon and absolutely uniform in size and appearance. Heavily netted, thick meated and solid net across both ends; oblong, rounded ends rather than pointed; early, very prolific, and best of all, rust resistant. This is the strain that is advised by the Colorado Experiment Station. My grower has made an extra choice selection of this seed, and has won first prize at the Cantaloupe shows year after year.



Field's Daisy Muskmelon. The best of all. See the first page of this book

MUSKMELONS, continued

The southern growers, especially in Texas and Oklahoma, have a slightly different idea on the Cantaloupes, and while they grow the same variety as the Colorado shippers they have selected it slightly different and more according to their ideas. This is also the same strain that is most popular in Delaware and the Carolinas. It is called by them the **Improved Rocky Ford—Southern Type**. It is slightly larger than the regular Rocky Ford type, rounder in shape and showing more distinct ribs. My seed of this is grown by a noted melon shipper in Oklahoma and is highly selected.

If you want a strain of seed less expensive than these two highly selected types, I can give you ordinary **Rocky Ford**, or **Netted Gem**. This is the regular commercial strain of seed and is the original type from which all the other strains have been developed. A good variety, but does not have the fine shipping qualities and uniformity of the more modern, fashionable strains.

Two other small green-meated nutmeg melons that are popular in some places are the **Green-Meated Nutmeg**, and the **Texas Cannon Ball**. The **Green-Meated Nutmeg** is the old-fashioned, little, sweet, nutmeg melon, that has been the standard for a generation or more. Small, early, sweet and prolific. While the **Texas Cannon Ball** is larger and more nearly a perfect globe-shape, it is very sweet, solid, round, medium size, and stands hot weather well. It is grown principally in Oklahoma and Texas.

Of the large, green-meated melons, the best type known is the **Hackensack**. We have three strains of this. The regular **Hackensack** is about like the **Perfection** in size but is green-fleshed. It is large in size, fine quality and fairly early. The **Extra Early Hackensack** is a week to ten days earlier ripening. Very nearly as early as **Rocky Ford**, but of course larger, although it is smaller than the regular **Hackensack**.

The **Long Island Beauty** is a special eastern strain of the **Hackensack** and is the largest of the three, but still fairly early. All are very fine-looking melons, deeply ribbed, heavily netted, and of very fine flavor. The flesh is of fine quality and clear green in color.

This practically covers the cream of the list in Muskmelons and Cantaloupes, but there are numerous other good varieties, of which I keep seed on hand and can supply special orders.



Improved Rocky Ford—Southern and Eastern Type

		Prices of Muskmelons	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Banana	Pkt. 10 cts.	\$0 25		\$0 75		
Bayview.....		\$0 05		10	25	\$0 75
Burrell's Gem (Pink-Meated Rocky Ford)...	Pkt. 5 cts...		15	45	1 50	
California Cream Cantaloupe.....	05	10	25	75		
Emerald Gem.....	05	10	35	1 40		
Extra Early Hackensack.....	05	10	30	1 00		
Field's Daisy	See inside front cover..					
Fordhook.....	Pkt. 5 cts...		15	45	1 50	
Green-Meated Nutmeg.....	05	10	25	75		
Hackensack.....	05	10	25	75		
Improved Rocky Ford (Southern Type).....	Pkt. 5 cts...		15	45	1 50	
Long Island Beauty	05	10	30	1 00		
Osage.....	05	10	30	1 00		
Perfection.....	10	20	50	1 75		
Rocky Ford, or Netted Gem	05	10	20	65		
Standard Rocky Ford (Netted Rock Type).....	Pkt. 5 cts...		15	45	1 50	
Standard Rocky Ford—Pollock Strain (Known also as Eden Gem and Blinn's Rust Proof)	Pkt. 5 cts...		15	45	1 50	
Texas Cannon Ball	05	10	30	1 00		

TOBACCO DUST FOR BUGS

The best remedy for striped bugs is a good dusting with tobacco powder. It will kill them or drive them away every time. The Tobacco Dust can be sprinkled on by hand, or applied with a duster of some sort. There is no danger of hurting the vines with it. Price, postpaid, 20 cts. per lb.; by freight or express, 10 cts. per lb., 12 lbs. for \$1, 30 lbs. for \$2, 50 lbs. or over, 5 cts. per lb.

Don't forget to read about the Daisy Muskmelon on inside front cover page.



Perfection—best of all large Muskmelons

What Some Folks Say about Princess Watermelon

Your Princess Watermelons are the earliest I have ever seen. They set on the 21st of July from planting the 26th of May, and were ripe the 20th of August. ORA MOORE, Guthrie Center, Iowa.

I planted the Princess seed on May 6, and cut first ripe melon last of July. The melons were dark green almost to the outside, seeds small, quality can't be beat. Parties that I treated to melon said they never tasted better ones. They are the sweetest melons I ever tasted. B. F. BECK, Box 576, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

WATERMELONS

I have always made a good crop of melons, but once, and that time the high water cleaned them up. There is more money to be made on melons than almost any other farm crop. They are not much bother to grow, and always sell well. Every farmer ought to grow enough for home use at least. Maybe, if boys had melons at home they would not be getting into trouble raiding the neighbors' patches. Give the boy some good ground and some good seed and let him have a patch of his own. My seed is grown for me under contract by a man that can grow better Watermelon seed than I can. It is pure, not mixed stuff, and is all from good melons. The culs are left to spoil and are not used at all. It is handled so it will cure properly and be sure to grow if the ground is right, but you must remember that melon seed will never grow when the ground is cold and wet. It must be warm and loose. Ask for free leaflet giving full instructions for growing melons.

THE BEST VARIETIES

It is mighty hard to make a choice of Watermelons. They are all good, and I could be happy with any of them. I suppose there are something like three hundred varieties of Watermelons listed in all the Catalogs put together, but I have managed to boil it down to about twenty, and of these I would hate to throw away any of them, for they all have many good points.

Of course, a man always has his personal preferences, and for myself I believe that the **Kleckley Sweets** class are the best of the lot. This includes **Kleckley Sweets, Improved Kleckley Sweets, Halbert Honey, Tom Watson, and Monte Cristo**. These varieties are all more or less similar, and each variety has its friends who claim it the best one of the lot. Taken as a class they are the sweetest, biggest, best melons in the whole list. They are all long, dark green and of extra-fine quality.

The **Kleckley Sweets** is the original strain and is still probably the best known. It is too brittle to ship or haul very far to market, but if you have a nearby market and customers that will appreciate good melons, you can do well with it. Bright red flesh and white seeds.

The **Halbert Honey** is slightly longer, more slender in shape; and slightly darker green in color. The **Improved Kleckley Sweets** is the Rocky Ford strain, and it is, in my opinion, the best strain of **Kleckley** I have ever seen. It is absolutely uniform in size and shape. A little bigger-waisted than the standard **Kleckley** and a little larger. Quality absolutely perfect. It does not break quite so easily in handling as the original strain, and for this reason is sometimes called the "Rubber Rind Kleckley." It is an improvement in every way over the Kleckley and you can't lose on it. But it is still too tender to ship well long distances. The **Monte Cristo**, I find to be practically the same as the original strain. I can see no difference in the two.

The **Tom Watson** is the latest development of the Kleckley type, and is evidently a cross between the Kleckley and some other variety. It is very large, I think the largest melon I have ever grown. Looks like a Kleckley on the outside, but slightly lighter in color, although the same shape and general appearance and has the same red flesh and white seeds, but the seeds are darker than others of the



I don't know of anything nearer solid comfort than to find a good, ripe melon, sit down beside it and dig the heart out. Go away trouble!—H. F.

Kleckley class. It has the same wonderful quality as the Kleckley, but has a hard, rough rind that will ship with perfect safety. This makes it an ideal shipping melon, especially for the South.

Other good shipping melons are the **Alabama Sweet, Sweet Heart, and Kolb's Gem**. The **Kolb's Gem** was years ago universally favored in the South for a shipping melon. Round in shape, large and fine in appearance; bright striped, red meat and black seeds. It is tough enough to stand any amount of handling. It still has many friends, but **Sweet Heart** has rather taken its place on account of slightly better quality. **Sweet Heart** is a large, light-colored melon, heavy, black seed, round in shape, and always very large. While not so good quality as **Kleckley** and melons of that class, it is pretty good and will suit any ordinary buyer. Will sell well in any market.

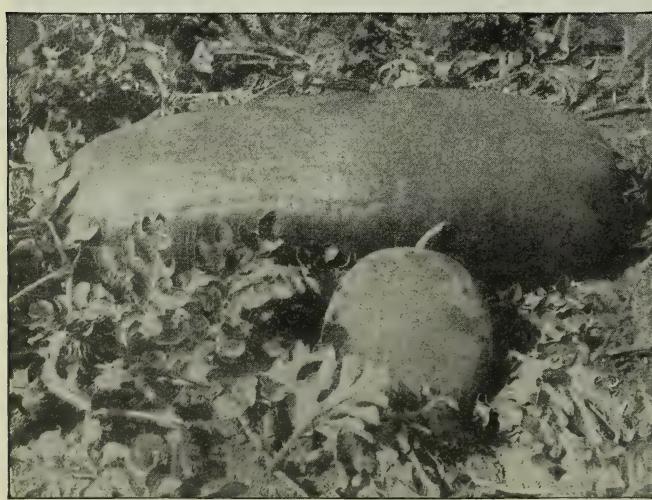
Alabama Sweet is a long melon, more the shape of **Kleckley**, but slightly longer and somewhat striped. It is somewhat like the **Florida Favorite** in appearance, but much larger and better in quality. It probably sells higher in the shipping market than any other shipping melon, except possibly **Tom Watson**.

McIvor's Wonderful Sugar is another main-crop melon. It looks like the old **Rattlesnake**, but is of much better quality. Large and long, medium early, and fine quality. Better quality than **Sweet Heart** and nearly as good as **Kleckley**. Handles well and is good either for market or home use.

The **Iceberg** is an **Improved Kolb's Gem**. Better quality, and larger and better color. It is sometimes known as the "Blue Gem" owing to its rich bluish green color. Has very red flesh and very black seeds. Outside dark striped. Almost round.

A shipping melon not very much known as yet is the **Angel Kiss**. It is very long, gray-colored, very sweet melon, highly spoken of in the South. It originated in Texas and was introduced by Maule, who sold it at \$7 per lb. Another little-known market variety is the **Chilian**, which is grown extensively in Southern California where it was introduced from South America. When I was visiting Los Angeles it was the only variety I saw in the markets there. It is of medium size, very sweet, and seems to stand hot, dry weather well.

The early varieties of melons are usually smaller than the standard varieties I have described above but are very valuable, especially in the extreme northern states, and for first market everywhere. Probably the best-known early melon is the **Ice Cream, or Peerless**. This is an old favorite and is still a standby in many places for an early market melon. It is very early and very prolific. I have the true stock. The **Early Fordhook** looks much like it but is much darker green in color and somewhat larger. Both have bright red flesh with white seeds.



Improved Kleckley and the Princess. The best pair of Watermelons in the list for high quality. Not a very good match in size, but they go along mighty fine together, just the same. I know, because I've grown and eaten both.

WATERMELONS, continued

Cole's Early and **Harris' Early** are both nice little early melons, and similar in appearance. In fact, I believe they are the same variety. They are bright, striped in two shades of green like the **Kolb's Gem** and **Dixie**, but rounder and earlier. Bright red flesh, black seeds, good quality, and very early. Always sell well and are good money-makers.

Florida Favorite is another good early melon. Long and slender; light striped outside; red flesh and white seeds. Very sweet and fair size, but rather thick rind. **Phinney's Early** has the same fault, too thick a rind in comparison to its size, but valuable on account of extra earliness.

I have not said anything yet about the **Princess** because you have probably read all about that on the inside front cover. It does not take the place of the big Watermelons I have been telling about here, but should be grown in addition to them. Whatever else you grow in melons, you ought to have the **Princess** with it.

	Prices of Watermelons	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Alabama Sweet		\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
Angel Kiss			10	20	50
Chilian			05	10	25
Cole's Early			05	10	20
Dixie			05	10	20
Early Fordhook			05	10	20
Florida Favorite			05	10	20
Halbert Honey			05	10	25
Harris' Early			05	10	25
Iceberg			05	10	20
Improved Kleckley Sweets			10	20	50
Kleckley Sweets			05	10	25
Kolb's Gem			05	10	20
McIvor's Wonderful Sugar			05	10	20
Monte Cristo			05	10	25
Peerless, or Ice Cream			05	10	20
Phinney's Early			05	10	20
Princess	See inside front cover..				
Rattlesnake		05	10	20	65
Sweet Heart		05	10	20	65
Tom Watson					



A Tom Watson Melon as big as my boy
is some Melon

Special Offer. I am going to make you a special offer on any four Watermelons in this list, excepting Princess—I can't put that in—but you may have any four of the other varieties at these prices: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each, 15 cts.; oz. each, 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. each, 75 cts. Remember, your choice of four, excepting Princess.

BOY'S WATERMELON COLLECTION. A Whole Melon Patch for 10 cents

I want every boy in the country to have a Watermelon patch of his own. There is nothing that fits a boy so well as a Watermelon, and he might just as well grow them himself. It won't take a very big patch of ground, but it must be good ground, the best there is.

I have taken about 25 kinds of Watermelons and made a thorough mix of them, so the boys can have a sample of all kinds in the one patch. That will suit a boy exactly. They are all good kinds, too.

A single small packet of seed isn't enough for a hungry boy to start with, so I am putting this up in big packages of over an ounce. I guess there must be enough in one of them for 100 hills of melons,—50 hills anyway. I will send these for 10 cts., postpaid. Now send along your 10 cts., and get this collection, and you will have a start towards the finest melon patch you ever saw.

Special Offer. Next fall I want every boy who plants this collection to send me a letter and a picture about his melons. I will pay \$5 for the best one, and print it in the next catalogue.

FOR MARKET-GARDENERS

I have a big supply of melon seed, both Muskmelons and Watermelons, and I can make you very favorable prices. It is the very finest of seed from the best growers, pure stock, well matured and sure to grow and do well. I am a market-gardener myself, and know how important it is to have good melon seed, or in fact, all kinds of seeds.

Whether you want an ounce of a new variety for trial or 50 pounds of standard sorts for main crop, I can do you some good, and I want your order.

IF YOU ARE INTENDING TO PLANT A BIG PATCH OF MELONS

Write me for advice and prices. I can do you some good. Send me a rough list of about what seed you will need and I will make you a special delivered price on it. I have a specially fine lot of Rocky Ford, of the shipping type, and will be pleased to figure with large growers or associations. Can make direct shipment from Rocky Ford, if preferred.



TOBACCO DUST FOR THE STRIPED BUGS

The best remedy I have ever found for the striped bugs on watermelon vines is tobacco dust. This is simply a very strong grade of tobacco ground up into a fine powder like snuff. It is finer than flour and very strong. I don't know whether it kills the bugs or simply drives them away, but it sure does the business somehow.

Also a spoonful of it piled around the stem of each plant will prevent borers which kill the vines later in the season.

Price, postpaid, 20 cts. per lb.; by freight or express, 10 cts. per lb., 12 lbs. for \$1, 30 lbs. for \$2, 50 lbs. or over, 5 cts. per lb.

A Complete Garden Collection for \$1.25

Many people, especially new beginners in gardening, want me to choose for them a complete assortment of seeds for an ordinary garden. I have made up such a collection, which I am sure will please almost every one. Here it is:

$\frac{1}{2}$ pt. Sweet Corn	1 pkt. Tomato	1 oz. Early Radish	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salsify
1 pkt. Turnips	2 ozs. Early Peas	1 oz. Late Radishes	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Early Beets
1 pkt. Early Cabbage	2 ozs. Late Peas	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Onion	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Late Beets
1 pkt. Late Cabbage	2 ozs. Wax Beans	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Carrot	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Early Squash
1 pkt. Muskmelon	2 ozs. Green-Pod Beans	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Parsnip	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Late Squash
1 pkt. Watermelon	2 ozs. Pole Beans	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt. Popcorn	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Pumpkin
1 pkt. Cucumber..	1 oz. Lettuce		

This collection, amounting to \$1.85 at regular prices, I will send, postpaid, for \$1.25. I cannot make any change in varieties, as it is already made ready to send.

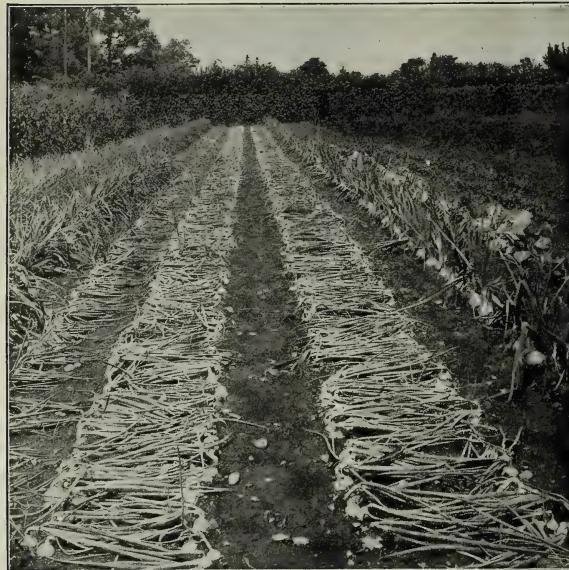
The "Little Princess" melon has 22 on one vine and all good melons, the largest being 7 inches in diameter. Skin no thicker than a thick lemon peel. Meat deep red and solid, and delicious flavor. Next year I am going to raise lots of them. I never would raise melons again without the "Little Princess." MRS. ELMER BURTON, Utica, Mich.

I am eating "Princess" watermelon, and find them the best I ever ate, and I gave some to some of my neighbors, and they said they were better than anything they could buy. I gave another neighbor one, but his help threw the seed away, so he came and bought another one to get the seed, so you can see what he thought of them. S. C. LAWRENCE, Bedford, N. Y.

ONIONS

Onion seed is one thing the gardener, and especially the market-gardener, is very particular about, and rightly so. I have had before now a field of Onions, part of which would make three or four hundred bushels to the acre, and right alongside a strip that would not make over a hundred, wholly due to difference in seed. It might be some kind that was boomed as a novelty at a high price, or it might be some seed sold at a very low price by some of the so-called cheap seedsmen. You have all had the same experience. Since I have been in the seed business myself I have learned where and how to get good seed, direct from the big growers, and avoid all doubt as to the result. Of course, the seed is not the whole thing, but it is a good start, at least. Besides the tests I make in my test-garden every summer, I have grown thousands of bushels for market, and it is hard to fool me on Onions. The seed I offer is all American-grown and is grown by the best men in the business under special contract. Some is from Minnesota, some from Michigan, and some from the West, but every bit of it is genuine "Market-Gardener Stock," pure and true to name and sure to grow. In my test garden last summer I had samples from every stock, and there was not a break or a fault in the whole thirty or forty samples.

I have a good lot of seed, and if you want a large quantity I can save you money. Don't fool with "store seeds." There is no need of it at the prices I can make you.



A good patch of Onions. This shows the tops bent over to hasten ripening. A stand and growth like this should make about 500 bushels per acre. At \$1 per bushel this would make good money.

VARIETIES OF ONIONS

The variety of Onions to grow depends to a large extent on what variety your market demands. There is a great difference in markets. For instance, in some of the eastern states they want a Yellow Globe Onion, while the western markets prefer a red Onion to a yellow one. But still other markets are paying much higher prices for white Onions than for any other color. Some markets want flat onions and some want globe-shaped ones. Some markets want all big Onions, while others prefer those of medium size. If you expect to grow Onions for market, you should first study your market; find out what kind of Onion is wanted, and then, if possible, grow that particular kind. This is true of any truck crop, but is especially true of Onions.

In most western markets the best-selling Onion is the Red Globe, and the variety to grow is what is called the **Large Red Globe**, or, as it is called in the East, **Southport Red Globe**. It is of a perfect globe shape, true rich red in color, large, solid, and a heavy yielder. It is also a splendid keeper and will keep until spring if given ordinary care. There is also a cross or halfway type between this and the **Red Wethersfield** which is called the **Globe Red Wethersfield**. It is slightly earlier than the **Southport Red Globe**, and many people prefer it on that account. There is the same Onion, or one at least very similar, also sold as **Minnesota Red Globe**.

The best known of all the red Onions, and probably the most widely grown of any, is the **Red Wethersfield**. It originated in Connecticut but has been adopted by the West as its own particular variety. It is the standard big, red, flat Onion, of good quality, [a good keeper and favorably known in all markets.

There is also still another big red Onion which is especially popular on the Pacific coast. It is the biggest Onion I have ever seen. As large as a saucer, red, rather flat, and very mild. Compared with **Red Wethersfield** it is larger and sweeter, but does not keep so well. Plant rather thin on very rich land and you will have the biggest Onions you ever saw and the sweetest. We call it simply the **New Big Red**, as that name describes it better than any other.

Among the yellow Onions, the best known and most popular variety is the **Prizetaker**. It is also called **Spanish King**, and is the same big Onion seen in the round-cornered crates in the fruit stores in the winter time. It is very large, mild and tender, and will outsell any other Onion where once known. Take it one year with

another, it is probably the best yielder of any of the varieties. Its only fault is that it does not keep well for spring sale. It should be disposed of in the fall or early winter, being too mild and tender to well keep through until spring. A good combination would be to plant **Prizetaker**, **Red Wethersfield** and **Large Red Globe**. You would be sure of a good crop then, and could suit any kind of a buyer.

If you want a yellow Onion that will keep solid all winter and sell at any time, I would advise the **Ohio Yellow Globe** and the **Yellow Globe Danvers**. These are very similar varieties. Both globe-shaped, hard, uniform size, good quality and good keepers. The **Ohio Yellow Globe** is a special strain used by the big Onion growers of Ohio and Indiana, while the **Yellow Globe Danvers** is the strain more used in the West. There is also a flatter type called the **Yellow Danvers Flat**, which is exactly the same as the globe-shaped variety except that it is flatter and wider. This is the variety most used for yellow Onion sets.

There is also a small yellow Onion known as **Australian Yellow Globe** which is a pure yellow selection from the well-known **Australian Brown**. It is very early and at the same time a wonderful keeper, and is especially popular in the short seasons of the extreme Northwest. Its fault is that it is too small for most markets.

The **Australian Brown** is the best keeper of the whole list. I have seen them keep until Onions came again. It is about the size of a **Yellow Danvers**, but of a reddish brown color. The original type is somewhat flattened, but there is a selection from it known as the **Morse Brown Globe**, which runs a large percentage of globe-shaped Onions, and is, on that account, preferred by some. Neither one, however, will run absolutely true to color; there will be some white, some pink, and some yellow ones in all of them, and all of this class are rather small. It is impossible to get them to come true. This same Onion is also sold as **Bronze King**.

In white Onions, the most popular variety is **Southport White Globe**. This is the largest successful pure white Onion. Perfect globe-shape, very solid, keeps well, and in many city markets brings a much larger price than other colors. It is a poor seeder and the seed is always high priced. It is rather late and takes a long growing season to mature properly. If you want an earlier white Onion, you should use the **White Portugal**, **Silverskin**. This is about the same size as **Yellow Danvers**, or a pure white in color, early and a good keeper.

A still earlier white Onion is the **Silver King**. A large, flat Onion of Italian origin; sweet and nice, but can't stand dry weather and doesn't keep well. The variety known as **New Queen** is more popular. It is smaller but is still earlier and more sure to make a crop. It is a flat, white, small Onion, very early, tender and sweet. It is used for early bunching and for pickles. The **White Barletta** is very similar to **New Queen** but probably slightly smaller. **White Pearl**, and **White Pickling** are other small, early bunching or pickling varieties, popular with market-gardeners.

For the mountain states and other regions with a short season, especially where irrigation is used, you should be careful to use a rather early variety, one that will be certain to ripen down well. For such places, I advise **Yellow Globe Danvers**, **White Silver King**, **Red Wethersfield**, **New Queen**, and **Australian Brown**.

An acre of Onions will take from four to six pounds of seed and should make anywhere from 300 to 600 bushels of Onions. See our blue list for special prices on Onion seed in quantities.

Prices of Onions

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Australian Brown	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$1 85
Australian Yellow Globe	05	20	60	2 00
Bronze King	05	20	75	2 60
Globe Red Wethersfield	05	20	60	2 00
Morse Brown Globe	05	20	75	2 60
New Big Red	05	30	90	3 10
New Queen	05	20	70	2 25
Ohio Yellow Globe	05	15	50	1 85
Prizetaker	05	20	60	2 00
Red Wethersfield	05	20	60	2 00
Silver King	05	20	75	2 60
Southport Red Globe	05	20	60	2 00
Southport White Globe	05	25	85	3 00
White Barletta	05	20	70	2 25
White Pearl	05	20	60	2 10
White Portugal, or Silver Skin	05	15	50	1 85
White Pickling	05	15	50	1 85
Yellow Danvers (Flat)	05	15	50	1 85
Yellow Globe Danvers	05	15	50	1 85

BUNCH ONIONS

There is probably more money in early bunch Onions than in any crop the gardener grows. All you have to do is to set the sets very early in good, rich ground and they are sure to make a crop. Always sell well, too. They take very little room, and I have often taken off a dollar's worth to every rod of row. Buy some sets and try it. Figure on about a gallon of sets to a square rod of ground.

ONION SETS

I do not use or sell the top sets, as I consider bottom sets better. These are simply little wee Onions grown from the black seed planted late and thick. They are about as big as the end of your finger, and when set out in the spring they come quick and make nice green Onions for bunching, or if left stand will bottom down and make big Onions like ones from seed, but lots earlier. I can furnish them in Red, Yellow or White. Yellow are generally best, as they are not so liable to run up to seed.

Prices of Onion Sets

	Qt.	2 qts.	Gal.	Qt.	2 qts.	Gal.	
Yellow Onion Sets	\$0 15	\$0 25	\$0 45	English Multipliers	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$0 60
White Onion Sets	15	25	45	Winter Onion Sets	15	25	45
Red Onion Sets	15	25	45				

ONION SETS are not postpaid at prices quoted. Please remember this and add 9 cts. per qt. if wanted by mail or prepaid express.

If you want Onion sets by the peck or bushel, see wholesale price in blue list, or write to me for special prices, stating quantity needed. I have lots of sets of my own growing, and if you need a large amount I can save you some money.



Bunch Onions

PARSNIPS

Many people have trouble to get Parsnip seed to grow well. The trouble is either old seed or it is planted too late. It should be planted very early, the earlier the better, while the ground is cool and moist. It must, of course, be fresh seed, as Parsnips will not grow much after the first year.



Hollow Crown Parsnips

Hollow Crown, or Long Smooth. The standard sort. Long, smooth, tender and sweet. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 40 cts.

Improved Half Long. Much like the above, but shorter and heavier. Fine quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 40 cts.

PEPPERS

Peppers should be started in the house or hotbed and handled about like tomatoes. They seem to do well in almost any soil except that which is too low and wet. Give the plants plenty of room in the row for best results. The seed seldom comes well planted out-of-doors. They need lots of heat and should be started in a hotbed or greenhouse.

The largest, sweetest and best of all the Mango or Sweet Peppers is the **Chinese Giant**. I have had them as large as a quart cup, but, of course, they don't all grow that big. The Rural New Yorker, which is a mighty good authority, says editorially: "Chinese Giant Pepper has given us great satisfaction the past summer. It is mild and well flavored, and appears to be one of the few sweet Peppers that do not shock the unwary customer by suddenly developing a taste like a torchlight procession." It makes so few seeds that the true stock will always be scarce and high. A great big Pepper, as big as your two fists, will often have only a dozen or so of seeds.

The most widely known and widely grown of all the Mango Peppers is the **Ruby King**. It is well-known everywhere and always sells well. It is not so large as the **Chinese Giant**, and is slightly more pointed in shape, but is somewhat earlier, and sets more Peppers to the bush. There is also a cross between this and **Chinese Giant** which is known as **Ruby Giant**, and has, to a large extent, the good qualities of both parents. It is generally sold in the market as **Ruby King**, but is larger and thicker meated.

If you want a Mango Pepper that turns yellow when it is ripe, you should use the **Golden Queen**. This is about the same shape as **Ruby King** but is considerably smaller, holds the green color for a long time, and then turns yellow instead of red. A small Mango Pepper about the same size as **Golden Queen** is the **Bull Nose**. It is sometimes used for Mangos, but is pretty hot for that and not quite large enough. It is generally used for chopping up in pickles. Another good small sweet Pepper is the **Neapolitan**. It is sweet and thick-fleshed, but hardly big enough



for a Mango or stuffing Pepper. It bears enormously and is popular and very profitable in city markets where there is a large Italian or Spanish element.

If you want a genuine hot Pepper, the kind to use is the long red **Cayenne**. This is the real red-hot kind, grows 3 to 4 inches long and is very prolific, often one hundred or more to a single bush. Still smaller and still hotter varieties are **Red Chili** and **Red Cluster**, which grow about an inch long, very thick on the bush and very hot. These are the ones that are used for chili sauce. There is a still smaller and still hotter variety known as the **Bouquet Pepper**. It is about a half-inch long, hotter than double-distilled fire, and grows in thick clusters on little dwarf bushes, often hundreds of them to a single bush until it looks like a big red bouquet of Peppers.

Prices of Peppers

	Pkt.	Oz.
Chinese Giant	\$0 10	\$0 40
Ruby King	.05	25
Ruby Giant	.10	40
Golden Queen	.05	25
Bull Nose	.05	20
Neapolitan	.05	20
Cayenne	.05	20
Red Cluster	.05	25
Red Chili	.05	25
Bouquet	.05	25

I can usually supply plants of Peppers, Tomatoes, Cabbage and Cauliflower from my own garden at reasonable prices, varying according to size and variety of plants. Small amounts by mail about 20 cts. per doz. or 25 for 35 cts. Inquire for prices on larger lots. We can usually supply any quantity.

SQUASHES

Squashes should have very rich, loose soil and plenty of room. Make the hills far apart, and don't crowd them. Put in plenty of seed and, after the bugs get done with them, thin them out to about three plants in each hill.

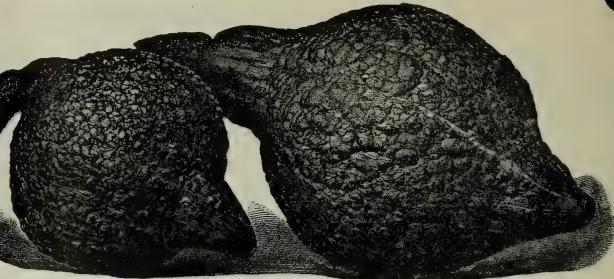
Without a doubt, the king of all Squashes is the **Genuine Hubbard**. This is the big, warty, hard-shelled, dark green winter Squash. It is big, prolific, and fine quality. Will keep all winter and gets better all the time. For nearly a half-century it has been the standard of quality with which all others have been compared. The new extra warty strain is claimed to be a slight improvement over the old type, but I doubt if there is any real difference except a little in looks. Good pure seed of this variety is always scarce and is especially short this year, but I have provided for a big lot of seed and am well fixed. If you want to plant a big field of them, write for special prices.

A somewhat similar Squash is the **Marblehead**, which is sometimes called the **Blue Hubbard**. It is somewhat like the **Hubbard** but lighter colored, otherwise I can see very little difference except that it is not quite so good a keeper. There is also a smaller, yellow-colored Squash called **Golden Hubbard** which somewhat resembles the **Hubbard** in shape and quality. Hard-shelled the same way, but is much smaller and orange-yellow in color.

If you prefer a soft-shelled Squash, you should plant the **Orange Marrow** or, as it is sometimes called, the **Boston Marrow**. It is the same shape and size as the **Hubbard** but is soft-shelled and not so good a keeper. It is not so good a quality as **Hubbard** but is much earlier and more prolific. It is valuable for early fall sales, besides many people prefer it because it can be cut with a knife. There is a small winter Squash called the **Delicious**, which I believe is fully as good quality as the **Hubbard**. Some claim it is even better. It is about the same color as the **Hubbard** but different shape, being broad at one end and pointed at the other. It is good for early fall or winter, and while not very large, it makes up for this in high quality. The **Sibley**, or **Pike's Peak**, is a

good deal the same type of a Squash as the **Delicious**. It is a small, light gray Squash of most excellent quality, and while not hard-shelled, it keeps well for winter use.

The old-fashioned **Turk's Turban**, or **Essex Hybrid** Squash, is also of good quality, but with us it is not a very heavy yielder. There is also a little odd-looking winter Squash called the **Fordhook** which many people esteem very highly. It is about the size and shape



Orange or Boston Marrow Squash

of a big cucumber, bears enormously, comes on the market early in the fall and will keep all winter. It is just a nice size to cut in halves and bake that way.

The old-fashioned **Cushaw**, or **Crookneck**, I really don't know whether to call a Squash or a pumpkin, but on account of its good quality, I am inclined to give it the benefit of a doubt and class it with the Squashes. This is the old-fashioned **Crookneck** Squash that has been popular as long as I can remember. All meat and few seeds, green and white color, and very large.



Genuine Hubbard Squash

There are a number of strains of this **Mammoth** Squash, and it is hard to tell whether they are Squashes or pumpkins, as they seem to be part way between.

If you want to grow some enormous Squashes or pumpkins, something big for exhibition purposes, you should get some seed of what we call our **Exhibition Collection of Mammoth Squashes and Pumpkins**. In the trial grounds, I always grow lots of varieties of these mammoth vegetables, having pretty nearly all the known varieties, both American and foreign. They are of all imaginable shapes and colors, and of enormous size, many of them weighing over 100 pounds. As there is not enough of each kind to pay to save the seed separately, I save the seed out of all the largest ones, mix it well and put it up in ounce packages. As the seeds are very large, it would not be worth while to start with less than an ounce of seed, but this amount will give you a pretty good assortment of the different kinds, and you will have bigger squashes and more different kinds than you ever saw before.

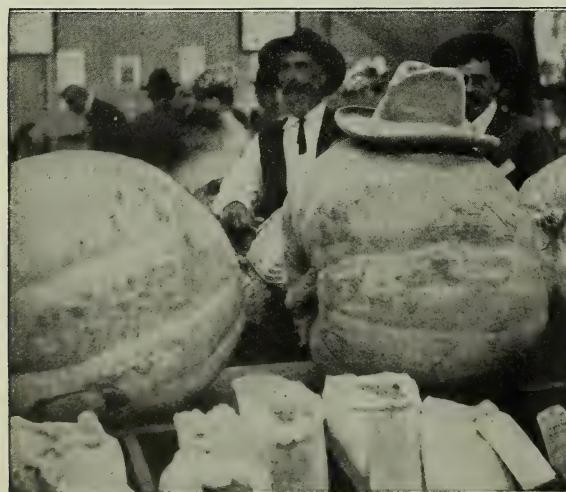
Prices for Squash

	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Genuine Hubbard	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 90
Delicious		10	15	40 1 25
Exhibition Collection of Mammoth Squashes				
All Other Varieties	05	10	25	

Special Offer. Any four varieties, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each, 15 cts.; any four varieties, 1 oz. each, 25 cts.; any four varieties, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. each, 75 cts.

FOR SQUASH BUGS

Use tobacco dust. It is sure death to the little striped bugs, and it is some help on the big bugs. There is no real cure for the big squash bugs except to catch them and kill them by hand. When they first come, they are few, and it is not a very hard matter to dispose of them. When the eggs begin to hatch and the new crop of bugs come on, they are too thick to fight with any success. Strong tobacco dust will help some. The squash borers which work in the stems of the plants can generally be driven away by tobacco dust piled about the stem of each small plant.



Mammoth Squashes at State Fair. Three weighed 500 pounds

PUMPKINS

You might just as well raise some Pumpkins as not. Plant a few hills where the corn is missed, and it's done. Squashes do not do so well that way, but Pumpkins seem to like it as well as having the whole field to themselves.

The biggest, showiest field Pumpkin is the **Big Tom**, which is a selection from the old Golden Marrow or Michigan Marrow, and grows uniformly to very large size. Not so large, of course, as the coarse "Mammoth Pumpkins," but the biggest of all true Pumpkins. The photo shown here is taken in the field of the man who grows my seed for me, and shows what kind of Pumpkins the seed comes from. Both skin and flesh are of a deep orange-yellow; cooks up nice and tender, and is good for either cooking or stock feed, although not quite so high in quality as **Small Sugar** and Pumpkins of that class.

This **Small Sugar** or **Red Sugar** Pumpkin is the best of all pie Pumpkins. It looks like a regular Yankee or Cow Pumpkin, but is smaller and entirely different in quality. Very early and prolific, cooks very quickly and is the best quality of any Pumpkin in the list. Next to it in quality I would put the **Large Cheese**. This is the flat, cream-colored, well-known "Sweet Pumpkin." Large and good for either table use or stock. If you want to plant Pumpkin seed by putting it in the planter with the seed corn, this is the kind to use, as the seeds are small enough so that they will run through the planter boxes right with the corn. I have a big stock of these and sell hundreds of pounds every year for planting with corn.

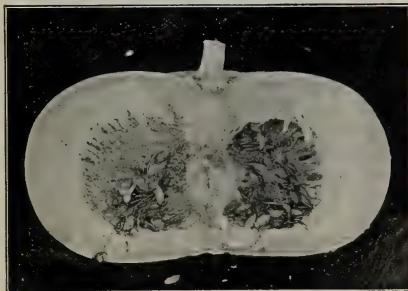
The **Yankee Field**, or **Cow** Pumpkin, is also very popular for planting in corn, but the seeds are so large that they must be planted with a hoe instead of being run through a planter. It is the big Yankee Yellow Field Pumpkin.

I have a specially selected strain of the **Large Cheese** Pumpkin which is called the **Buff Pie** Pumpkin. We have always grown large amounts of Cheese Pumpkins for table use, but have had trouble to



Big Tom Pumpkins

get and keep a uniform strain of them. They are inclined to vary considerably in size and shape, and some were thin-skinned. For some time now we have been selecting them to get a strain of the true flattened type, clear buff color, uniform size, and with thick, close-grained flesh. The photo shows exactly the type, and I am happy to say we have got it very nearly to what we want. Notice how thick and fine-grained the flesh is and how small the seed cavity. If you like a Large Cheese Pumpkin for table use, I am sure you will be highly pleased with this **Buff Pie** Pumpkin.



Buff Pie Pumpkin

PLAN FOR A SWEET PEA CONTEST. A variation of this same plan would be a flower show, more particularly a sweet pea contest. This is especially well adapted to ladies' societies, drug-stores and high-class drygoods stores. The plan is to give out ounce packages of sweet peas in something the same manner as outlined for the pumpkin seed. This can be followed by talks on planting and growing of sweet peas and flower growing in general. One merchant whom I knew gave out these ounce packages of sweet peas instead of calendars and the people appreciated them much more than they would a calendar. In June or July when the sweet peas are in bloom have a flower show offering prizes on the flowers. Each contestant should bring twenty-five to fifty sprays of blooms, and a very interesting series of prizes can be worked up.

I can furnish a very fine mixture of sweet peas, splendid seed in every way, in good big ounce packages at \$5.00 per hundred packages; or in one-half ounce packages at \$3.50 per hundred packages. I can also print any special wording you desire on the packages, and will make no charge for this special printing in lots of two hundred packages or more, but on amounts less than two hundred packages we should have to charge extra for the special printing.

Price of Pumpkins

	1/2oz.	Oz.	1/4lb.	Lb.
Big Tom	\$0 .05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
Buff Pie		10	15	40 1 25
Large Cheese		05	10	20 60
Small Sugar		05	10	20 .70
Yankee Field or Cow			05	15 .40

WHY NOT HAVE A PUMPKIN SHOW. Several of my customers in different parts of the country have made a great success with pumpkin shows, and the idea seems so good to me that I have decided to pass it on through my catalog. The plan can be worked by a merchant of any kind, by a school, or by a church society, or Sunday School; in fact, it is a plan that would fit in with almost any kind of charitable enterprise and will win out every time. It will not cost much to start with, will not cause any hard feelings or unpleasantness of any kind, and can be changed to fit local conditions.

THE PLAN FOR A PUMPKIN SHOW. Here is the plan in a nutshell: Give out during the winter or early spring, packages of pumpkin seeds. A good-sized package should be given out, say from one-half ounce to one ounce, and it should be a mixture of a number of varieties of pumpkins including some of the very largest ones. These packages can be given out as free gifts, or sold at say 10 cents each, or can be given as premiums with goods. Any way to get them distributed to the best advantage. Some merchants give them out instead of calendars. Advertise the contest in the local papers and through handbills or circular letters. Follow this up with instructions for planting and a discussion about gardening in general. Then in the fall, say in October, hold a "Pumpkin Show" at your store, church, school or Sunday school, offering a series of prizes for the best pumpkin, the smallest pumpkin, the largest pumpkin, the largest total display, and so on. It will make a very interesting and attractive exhibit. Then follow this up with a pumpkin-pie contest. Have the people bake pies from these pumpkins. A guessing contest could also be worked in by having the people guess on the number of seeds contained in one of the large pumpkins. The seeds from some of the largest, best pumpkins can be saved and given as premiums for another year, thus carrying the contest on anywhere from one to two years. It is a plan that has been worked with great success by at least one church, to my knowledge, and by several merchants, and I believe it would be a success anywhere if properly handled.

I can furnish you a very fine selection of pumpkin seed put up in ounce packages at \$5 per hundred packages, or in one-half ounce packages at \$3.50 per hundred packages. And in quantities of two hundred packages or over I will print on the packages any special printing you want, such as your name, the advertisement of the contest and so on. On quantities less than two hundred I should have to have extra pay for the special printing, but would make no charge for it on amounts of two hundred packages or more.

If there is anything about either this Pumpkin Show or the Sweet Pea Contest that you do not understand, write to me and I will try to make it all clear. These are the simplest and squarest contests that any one can run, and won't hurt anybody's feelings, whether they win a prize or not. I should be glad to see shows like these tried in every town out this way—they are a good thing.

PEAS

The crop of seed Peas was almost a calamity this year. I don't suppose there was 20 per cent of a crop. Dry weather at blooming time and rains at harvest time caught the crop coming and going, and I really don't know where enough Peas are going to come from to supply the demand. I would advise, by all means, that you get your order in early for Peas. The prices may look high, but that can't be helped. Later in the season it will not be a question of price, but of getting Peas at all. Our seed Peas are all northern grown, good quality and free from weevils. They are the best Peas I possibly can get and I am sure you could not get better seed Peas anywhere. Market gardeners are requested to write for special prices on larger amounts than those quoted here.

CULTURE.—As a rule, Peas should be planted as early in the spring as possible while the ground is cool and moist, as they never do well in the hot part of the summer, and very often will not come up at all when the ground is hot and dry. Wrinkled Peas, however, cannot be planted quite so early in the season as smooth Peas. While they are larger and more tender and of high quality, they are harder to get to grow, more sensitive to unfavorable weather conditions.

The earliest variety of Peas grown and the surest to make a crop is the **Alaska**. They grow about knee-high and set very full of rather small, dark green pods which are almost all ready to pick at one picking. Seed smooth and blue when ripe. Compared with the **Improved Extra Early**, it is slightly earlier and not so large-podded, quality about the same. It is always sure to grow well and will come up and bear in spite of any kind of weather. Market-gardeners especially are advised to plant heavily of this variety, as it is a great money-maker. The **Improved Extra Early** is very similar but is three or four days later and generally a little taller. This is the brag Extra Early which every seedsmen gives first place, usually under some high-sounding name of his own. The pods are slightly larger than the pods of **Alaska** and the vines remain in bearing a little longer. Otherwise the two varieties are very similar, and both having smooth seed, they can be planted at the same time; very early, and the one will follow the other in market.

For a larger, slightly later, smooth Pea to be planted at the same time as these two and to follow them in market, I would advise **Fillbasket**. It might be described as a **Giant Alaska**. It comes in immediately after the **Extra Early**, or say a week later than **Alaska**, but is considerably larger than either one, both pod and vine; and with me it yields far more than any other early Pea, or, in fact, any Pea, early or late, that I have ever seen. Like all smooth Peas, it is sure to come up and will not rot in the ground like the wrinkled ones. With **Alaska** and **Extra Early** for first picking, and **Fillbasket** for second crop and **Dwarf Champion** for main crop, you are sure of plenty of Peas all summer. All are half-dwarf, growing from 14 to 30 inches high.

There are several other good early Peas, although none in my



Alaska. Earliest and most profitable early bunch Peas

opinion quite so profitable as the three I have named. **Nott's Excelsior** is probably the sweetest early Pea there is. It is very dwarf and is early and a wrinkled Pea. It is easily harmed by bad weather. The **American Wonder** has the same fault. It is practically the same thing as **Nott's Excelsior**.

Probably the most popular of the early wrinkled sorts is **Premium Gem**, or, as it is more often called, **Little Gem**. It is a second-early, coming in about with **Fillbasket**, grows about 15 to 18 inches high, and bears heavily of large, plump pods. The Pea is wrinkled and very sweet. Like all wrinkled Peas, it is harder to get a stand than with the smooth ones, and does not stand unfavorable weather so well. A very similar variety, but slightly taller, larger and later is the **Advancer**.

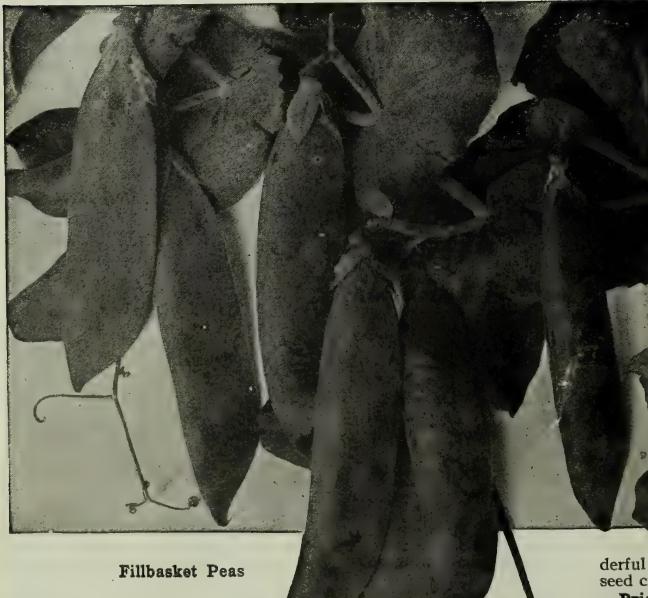
Gradus, **Thomas Laxton**, and **Surprise** are other varieties of wrinkled, sweet early Peas. They are all of very high quality, and the **Gradus** and **Thomas Laxton** especially have very large pods, the largest of all extra-early Peas, but are very sensitive to dry weather and heat, and it is a hard matter to get a good yield from them. If you want high quality, big pods very early, and are not particular about yield, it would pay you to try these three. All make rather tall, slender vines. These three were a total failure this year, so we have no seed of them to offer.

In the big, heavy, main-crop Peas, the best one, to my notion, is **Dwarf Champion**. This is a dwarf or bush form of the old-fashioned Champion of England. It grows about 18 inches high, stiff-stalked, and close-jointed, literally loaded down with big, fat pods, which always come in pairs. Peas large, thin-skinned and of the most delicious flavor. If you want a really sweet, heavy-yielding late Pea that will not need stakes, this is the one. The canning factories use for their best grade mostly **Horsford's Market Garden**, which is a very similar variety; large, sweet, and a heavy yielder. **Everbearing** is also quite similar, and is supposed to stay in bearing all summer. I think, however, this is mostly a supposition, as nearly all Peas are easily cut short by dry weather.

Stratagem, **Telephone**, **Telegraph**, **Marrowfat**, and **Champion of England** are all big, late, tall-growing Peas and are great yielders. All have big, heavy pods but need staking, as they grow all the way from 3 to 5 feet high. All are high quality except **Marrowfat** which is smooth and only fair quality. The so-called sugar Pea is the **Dwarf Grey Sugar**. This has pods about the same size as other Peas, but they have no tough lining and can be broken up and cooked, pods, Peas and all, like string beans. They are hardy and bear enormously. **Tom Thumb** is a very dwarf, early Pea, but is of poor quality and not so good a yielder as **Alaska** and **Improved Extra Early**.

I have been experimenting for several years with English varieties of Peas and have selected three from the list which I consider very fine, and which cover the entire season. We call them simply the **Early English**, **English Second-Early** and **English Main Crop**. They are all very big, heavy Peas with stocky, dwarfish vines, very heavy foliage, and very large pods. Under favorable conditions they are wonderful Peas, but succumb rather easily to dry weather, and our seed crop was almost a failure on that account this summer.

Prices. **Alaska**, **Fillbasket**, **Improved Extra-Early**, **Premium Gem**, **Dwarf Champion**, **Marrowfat**, oz. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 65 cts., all postpaid. All other varieties mentioned, oz. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 40 cts., qt. 75 cts., all postpaid.

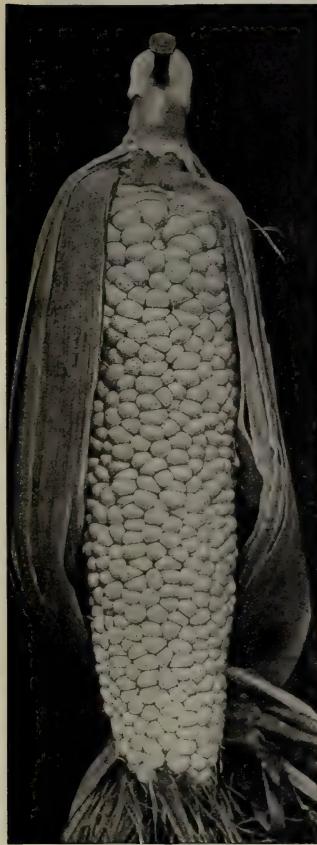


Fillbasket Peas

SWEET CORN

I grow large amounts of Sweet Corn for seed, and I am in a position to make you very favorable prices on large lots. Our crop was good this year and of the finest quality I have ever seen. If you want very much seed it will pay you to write for special prices.

There are many good varieties of sweet Corn and I do not try to list them all. There is no use in growing them all. The ones I offer here cover the whole season and each is the best of its season. I take particular pains in selecting my seed, and for sweetness, depth of grain and freedom from mixture, I will back it against anybody's Corn.



Country Gentleman

VARIETIES

For a first-early sweet Corn my choice would be **White Mexican**. I have sold this for several years now as the best early sweet Corn, and I am a stronger believer in it than ever. From the results of my own garden and the reports I get from customers, I don't see how it can be beaten for first-early. Not only early, but of extra-good quality. Compared with **Cory**, the standard early variety, it is larger, longer ear, pure white, and does not show the objectionable deep furrow between the rows. It was, when first introduced, earlier than the **Cory**, but I have been working to still further increase the size and quality and have sacrificed little on earliness so that now it is the same season as **Cory**, and is far ahead of anything of that season for size and quality. I still continue the original strain, which is about four or five days earlier than **Cory**, and have it grown for me in the northern part of Iowa by the originator so as to retain the extreme earliness. The larger strain is all of my own growing here. Please specify whether you want **White Mexican Extra Early**, or **White Mexican Home-Grown**.

Next to the **White Mexican**, I prefer the **Cory** class of sweet Corn as varieties for early market. This includes **First of All**, **White Cory**, and **Peep O'Day**. Probably the earliest of the three is the last one named, **Peep O'Day**, but it is so very, very small that it is not generally satisfactory. The most popular one of this class is **First of All**, which is practically the same as **Red Cob Cory**, a small early Corn, probably the earliest fair-sized Corn grown. It grows about waist-high, and is ready for use often by July 4. **White Cory** is a standard early sort, beautiful white cob, and of fair quality and very early.

Golden Bantam is another good early Corn. As indicated by its name, the grain, when ready for use, is a rich, creamy yellow color, deepening to an orange-color as it ripens. I do not advise it as a market-sort, for its color gives it the appearance of being old, but when once used it will be popular on account of its rich flavor. We also have a pink early Corn of high quality called the **Early Rose**, coming in slightly later than **Cory** and **White Mexican** and having the high quality of the later varieties. We have had a great deal of trouble, however, to get this variety to come true to type. It is evidently a hybrid, and broke so badly, reverting to a half-dozen original types, that we have had to leave it out of the list for the last two years.

In the second-early varieties, the best known is probably the **Early Minnesota**, which comes in just after **Cory** and **White Mexican**. A slightly larger and better second-early is **Early Champion** which is probably the best of all the second-earlies. Long, sweet ears like the later sorts and is in and gone before Evergreen is ready. Next following it would be **Early Evergreen**, which is an early selection from the **Stowell's Evergreen**. Slightly smaller and about a week earlier. Ears are of good shape and fine quality. **Black Mexican** also comes in about the same season. It is a very sweet variety; medium early and fair size, but its color is against it, the grains being blue-black.

For the main crop of big, juicy, roasting ears, either for home use or for the canning factory, there is nothing equal to **Stowell's Evergreen** and its improved strain the **White Evergreen**. Both are very similar, juicy, sweet, solid ears; heavy yielders, staying green and tender for a long time. The **Stowell's Evergreen** is the standard variety for the canning factories everywhere, while **White Evergreen** is more prized for home use and market-garden trade, having extra deep grain and very high quality.

But the finest Corn of all for high quality is the **Country Gentleman** class. This includes **Country Gentleman**, **Shoepig** and **Western Queen**. All are quite late, coming in after **Stowell's Evergreen**. The **Shoepig** is too small to be of much use. **Country Gentleman** is medium size, very long, slender grains zig-zag on the cob; very, very high quality and the standard everywhere with people who want the very finest quality in sweet Corn, regardless of size. The **Western Queen** is a pink strain of Country Gentleman, selected and improved by a man in Oklahoma. Compared with the original Country Gentleman, it is a larger ear, deeper grain, even sweeter, and a little later. For a succession to last pretty much all summer and fall take **White Mexican**, **Early Champion**, **White Evergreen** and **Western Queen**, and you would have a combination hard to beat, especially on quality.

In the South, where it is hard to grow the true sweet Corn on account of worms in the ears, the standard variety is **Adams' Extra Early**. This is not a true sweet Corn, but is good for early roasting ears. Very early and hardy, and free from worms. There is also a smooth Corn used for roasting ears in the extreme West and Northwest and by the Indians on the plains called **Squaw Corn**. It is spotted in color, very early and very hardy. It is curious and interesting, and is useful for growing where other Corns are a failure, but is small and of poor quality.

Prices: Any of the varieties of Sweet Corn named I will supply at the uniform price of ounce 5 cts., one-half pint 10 cts. pint 20 cts., quart 35 cts.

SPECIAL OFFER. You may select any three varieties, one-half pint each, for 25 cts.; or any three varieties, one pint each, for 50 cts. All sent postpaid.

Sweet Corn in Large Lots

If you have any notion of planting quite a field of Sweet Corn, be sure to write me about it, for I can do you some good.

We are right in the heart of the best Sweet Corn country here and can grow seed Sweet Corn better and cheaper than any place in the United States. Anything from a peck to 50 bushels I can give you the right kind of seed and at a right price. Write for special prices, telling me about what you want, how much and what varieties.

If you want Sweet Corn for fodder, we can sell you a good fodder grade either in the Evergreen or the Extra Early types at a very reasonable price. These are not so carefully selected as the garden Sweet Corn, but are fine for fodder and cost less money.

Iowa Sweet Corn in Oregon

Last spring I plowed up $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre of new sod and planted on June 10th to White Mexican Sweet Corn, and Imp. Mo. Wonder Pole Beans. We canned 5,000 ears of corn, sold 100 dozen ears at 10 cents per dozen, besides all we used ourselves. We sold also over 2,000 lbs of green beans at 3 cts. per lb. Besides growing the beans and the corn, we grew on the same land some Big Tom Pumpkins which are the pride of my four small boys.—B. S. MARTIN, Brownsville, Oregon.



Cory Champion Evergreen
Three good varieties for succession

TOMATOES

I have most of my Tomato seed grown for me in Michigan, as the seed from there seems to be earlier and hardier than the seed grown further South. It is pure and uniform, garden-grown seed, and can be depended on. The country is flooded with so-called Tomato seed picked up at the canning factories that is dear as a gift.

VARIETIES OF TOMATOES

Of course, I don't believe there is any Tomato made so good as my **Field's Early June** which I have described fully on another page. But there are lots of other good varieties of Tomatoes, each one of which has some particular point of excellence.

Generally speaking, the best first-early Tomato outside of **Early June** is the **Earliana**. It is of good size, fairly smooth, good quality and ripens an enormous amount of fruit very early. Later in the season the big main-crop Tomatoes go ahead of it, but for the first three weeks of the season when Tomatoes are high-priced and taste good they will turn out lots of Tomatoes. My seed of this variety is specially selected for me by a trucker who grows Earlianas extensively to ship. We also have another strain of **Earliana** known as **Langdon Earliana** which was specially developed and selected by a trucker of that name in northern New York. It is a very fine strain of Earliana and we can furnish it in Iowa-grown seed from Langdon-grown stock seed.

The Earliana is a scarlet or fire-red color. In some markets this is an advantage while other markets prefer a purple or pink Tomato, or, as it is sometimes called, flesh-colored. You should watch out about this. While the Earliana is a fine Tomato and a great money-maker in most markets, it would lose you money in a market that demanded a purple Tomato. In such cases you should plant **June Pink**, **Acme** and **Beauty**. **June Pink** is best described as a pink Earliana, as it has the same light, slender vine, is early and bears fairly well. It is hardy, not so large and smooth, however, as **Acme**, which for that reason is generally chosen by the southern truckers as the variety to grow to ship North. **Acme** is a purple variety, very smooth, nice medium size and fairly early. **Beauty** is very similar but even larger. It is a smooth, solid, fine-flavored Tomato, almost as large as **New Stone**, but purple in color. Where the market calls for a purple or flesh-colored Tomato this is a fine one to grow. Is good size, and of fine appearance; medium early.

Another purple early Tomato is the **Dwarf Champion**. This is especially desirable in some places on account of its very dwarf, stocky bush and holds the Tomatoes up off the ground well and does not run to vine in extra rich ground, as is the case with so many Tomatoes. It is early, smooth, purple-colored, is solid and of fair quality, but rather small. The young plants are beautiful in appearance on account of their stiff, free growth, and make splendid plants to sell in grocery stores by the dozen.

Chalk's Early Jewel, and **Early Minnesota** are smooth, bright red early Tomatoes. A little deeper in color than Earliana, not quite so early but larger, smoother and of a little better appearance. **Chalk's Early Jewel** especially is very popular with truckers in some sections.

For main crop Tomatoes there is nothing to equal the **New Stone**. This is the best representative of the Livingston type of big, solid, "beefy," smooth red Tomatoes. It is the earliest of any of the large Tomatoes, always smooth and remarkably free from rot. It is solid-meatied, of good flavor and very prolific. In most localities this is the only one the canning factories will allow grown for them. It



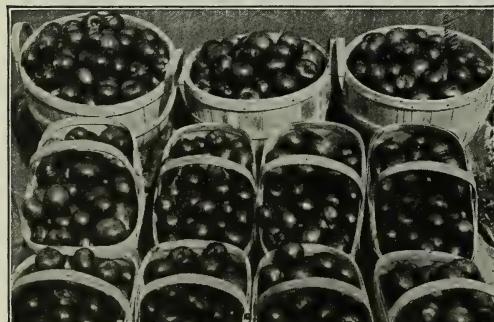
New Stone Tomato

holds up its size clear to the end of the season, and after it once gets started bearing will bear heavily and continuously until frost.

Perfection, **Matchless**, and **Trophy** are of very similar varieties, large, solid, blood-red Tomatoes suitable for main crop or canning. **Royal Red** is very fine-looking Tomato of high color and large size, but with us is rather a shy yielder.

If you want an extra-large, showy Tomato of very high quality, however, there is nothing equal to the **Ponderosa** class of Tomatoes. This includes **Ponderosa**, **Crimson Cushion**, **Beefsteak**, **Majestic**, **Tenderloin** and several others. Most of these, however, are simply **Ponderosa** under another name, and for that reason we don't use anything but the regular, straight **Ponderosa**. It is a very large Tomato, almost seedless sometimes; a little rough, but is certainly the largest of all and the finest of all. We have been working for several years on a special strain of Ponderosa which we call the **Shenandoah**, but have never succeeded in working up enough true stock of it to offer it for sale. What we are trying for is a smoother, rounder Ponderosa, more uniform in shape and color than the original type. We will send a small trial packet of this free to any one ordering seed to the amount of \$1 or over. There is also a dwarf or bush form of Ponderosa which is sold under several different names, but is best named simply **Dwarf Ponderosa**. It is supposed to be the **Ponderosa** on a Dwarf Champion bush, but with us has been late and a very shy yielder, and I would not recommend it.

Of the small Tomatoes for preserving or for sweet pickles, probably the best one is the **Yellow Pear**. A small, pear-shaped yellow Tomato which seems very hardy and yields enormously. The **Yellow Plum** is very similar, but slightly different in shape. There is also a larger yellow Tomato known as **Golden Beauty**. This is a big, round, smooth yellow Tomato of very much the same size and shape as **Beauty**, but golden yellow in color.



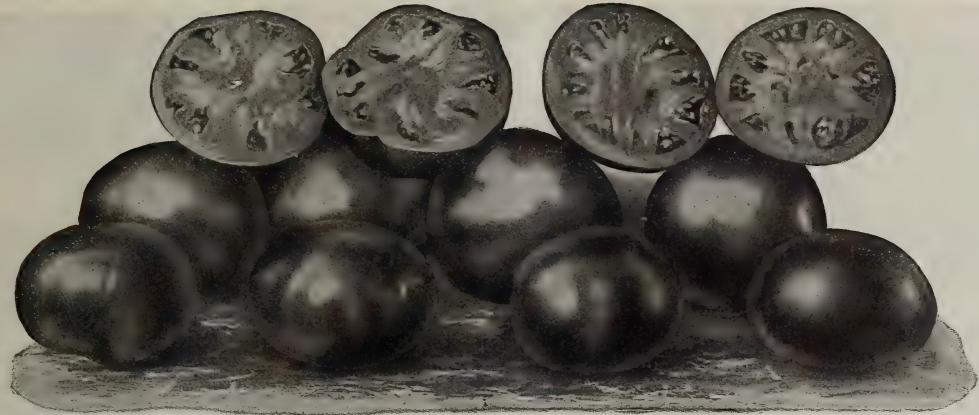
Part of one day's picking of **Early June** by one of my market-gardener customers. Don't they look fine? Note how smooth and even they are. How would you like to have a few baskets like that in June when they are selling at 10 cents a pound?

	Prices of Tomatoes	Pkt.	1/4oz.	oz.	1/4Lb
Acme	\$0 .05		\$0 .25	\$0 .75
Beauty	05		25	75
Chalk's Early Jewel	05		30	1 00
Dwarf Champion	05		25	75
Dwarf Ponderosa	05		30	
Earliana	05		25	1 00
Early Minnesota	05		25	75
Field's Early June	3 pkts., 50c.	20	\$0 .75	2 50	8 00
Golden Beauty	05		25	75
June Pink	05		25	75
Langdon Earliana	05		35	1 25
Matchless	05		25	75
New Stone	05		25	75
Perfection	05		25	75
Ponderosa	05		35	1 25
Royal Red	05		25	75
Trophy	05		25	75
Yellow Pear	05		25	75
Yellow Plum	05		25	

A REPORT FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE

G. M. Stack, Center Harbor, N. H., grew and tested out very carefully fourteen varieties of Tomatoes of high reputation from different seed-houses. The largest total yield, 140 pounds from twelve plants. Earliana came next with first ripe tomatoes August 7 and the total yield of 112 pounds. Chalk's Early Jewel ripened August 8 and made a total yield of 115 pounds. New Stone ripened August 30 and gave a total yield of 112 pounds. The other varieties tested were of much smaller yield and none of them came within ten days of **Field's Early June** in earliness. Mr. Stack writes under date of October 25, 1911: "**Field's Early June** is my first choice as to earliness. It ripens evenly, good size and of fine quality." He places Earliana as second choice and Chalk's Early Jewel as third. He states that all varieties of Tomatoes were planted at the same time and given exactly the same care.

Field's Early June gave the first ripe tomatoes (July 28) and the largest total yield, 140 pounds from twelve plants. Earliana came next with first ripe tomatoes August 7 and the total yield of 112 pounds. Chalk's Early Jewel ripened August 8 and made a total yield of 115 pounds. New Stone ripened August 30 and gave a total yield of 112 pounds. The other varieties tested were of much smaller yield and none of them came within ten days of **Field's Early June** in earliness. Mr. Stack writes under date of October 25, 1911: "**Field's Early June** is my first choice as to earliness. It ripens evenly, good size and of fine quality." He places Earliana as second choice and Chalk's Early Jewel as third. He states that all varieties of Tomatoes were planted at the same time and given exactly the same care.



FIELD'S EARLY JUNE TOMATO

The Greatest New Tomato in 25 Years. Earlier than the Earliana, as Handsome as Stone, as Solid and Seedless as Ponderosa

Price: Packet of about 100 seeds, 20 cts., 3 for 50 cts.

History. This Tomato originated with Rev. W. H. Rust, who lives about thirty miles from here, just across the line in Missouri. He is a country parson, of the old circuit rider type. He has two country charges, a little five-acre farm and a passion for gardening. His special hobby is Tomatoes. For several years he has been trying to get a Tomato that would be earlier and better than anything in the list. The Early June Tomato is the result of his twenty years of patient experimenting. When he first brought me some of the Tomatoes I thought it was a Stone he had till I cut them open, when it was easy to see I was wrong. When I found he had been selling them since June 14, and was getting practically double price on account of high quality, I began to get interested.

After three years' trial with my customers all over the United States, I find that he was absolutely correct in all he said, and to tell you the truth, neither he nor I dare to tell it as strong, as it really is. You wouldn't believe it. I would rather let the Tomatoes talk for themselves. You'll have to believe it then.

It is earlier than Earliana, as smooth and handsome as Stone, as solid and seedless as Ponderosa, and more prolific than either one.

I know that statement sounds pretty strong, but it's gospel truth and I've got the papers to back it up. I made the same statement last year and I wish to make it more positive than ever this year. I got literally hundreds of letters from customers about it, but I haven't room to print them here. It would take a big book.

I am not going to give any long description of the Tomato, as that one line tells the whole story. It looks like Earliana, and has much the same kind of a vine, but is a little earlier, is smoother, redder, and much solidier. Very mild, sweet flavor instead of the somewhat sour taste so common in early Tomatoes. It bears much heavier than any other early Tomato.

It looks just like Stone for shape, size and color; possibly not quite so large. The flesh is as meaty, solid and seedless as a Ponderosa, and you know that's the limit.

Seed Grown by the Originator. I had Rev. Rust grow and select seed for me; and the seed I offer, unless otherwise specified, is grown, selected and saved by him. It is all from sound, smooth Tomatoes, of even size and color, and ripened early in the season.

Seed of My Own Growing.—I have a limited amount of seed of my own growing, which I will sell at the same price. Also, I have some grown by Stephen Green, the celebrated Tomato-grower of Ohio, and some in northern Iowa. These and my own were grown from specially selected stock seed, saved by Rev. Rust from Tomatoes ripening in June. Price same as above.

Giant Strain.—Rev. Rust is trying to get a strain of this Tomato that will ripen with the earliest and at the same time be of enormous size. With that end in view he saved about four ounces of seed from Tomatoes weighing a pound and over. This seed I will save mostly for planting, but will sell a limited amount at 25 cents per packet.

Your Money Back.—If you do not find this new Tomato to be all I claim for it, and more too, I will refund every cent you have paid for it.

A Money-Maker.—Just think what it would mean to have Tomatoes ahead of any one else, and much finer ones, too. Rev. Rust sold over \$100 worth from 102 vines in the parsonage garden. These were sold not on a city market, but in a little country town. You ought to be able to do as well.

Complete Directions.—I will include with every package of Early June Tomato seed, full and complete directions written by Rev. Rust. He is very anxious that this Tomato should be a great success and wants to help all he can with directions for growing.

One-quarter oz. 75 cts., one oz. \$2.50; one-quarter lb. \$8

Rev. Rust's Own Description.—Here is what Rev. Rust himself has to say of the Early June Tomato. I asked him to make a brief statement regarding it, for the catalogue.

"I believe it to be the earliest of all. And not only is it early, but large. In color it is crimson-red and very attractive. It is almost seedless, the flesh thick and firm, and the flavor delicious. I have marketed it here for four years past and have never had a complaint on quality, and have received an average price of 5½ cents per pound for the whole season."—W. H. RUST.

Frank Jones, Stanberry, Missouri, writes under date of September 15, 1911. "I made a test of Tomatoes. I planted **Field's Early June**, Earliana, Chalk's Early Jewel and Livingston's Globe at the same time and gave them equal care. **Field's Early June** gave ripe fruit first and has been best clear through."

Mrs. Joe Ammann, Midland, Kansas, writes under date of September 6, 1911. "I put out sixty plants of **Early June** and 120 of New Stone, and although they all did well, the **Early June** did the best. I have used and given away a great many bushels and have sold, I think, at least \$30 worth.

Rev. Rust and his Tomatoes. He sold over \$100 worth from 102 plants in the Parsonage Garden.





Crimson Giant Radishes

RADISHES

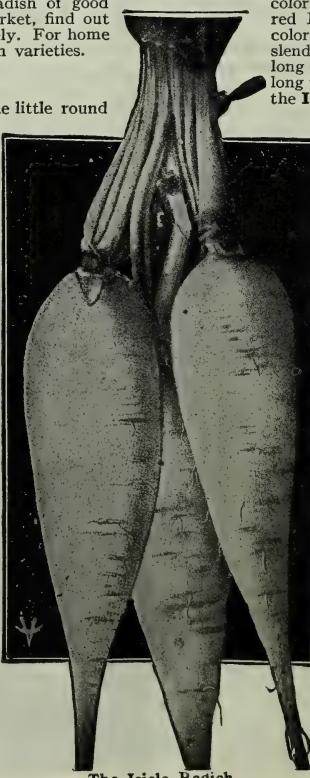
It is really hard to say which is the best variety of Radishes. Different markets have different ideas about this, and if you expect to plant heavily of Radishes for market, you should first find out what sort of a Radish sells best in your particular market. In some places they want a long, slender, scarlet Radish; other markets want a long, white Radish; while still others will accept nothing but the short, round Radish. In either case, if you grew the wrong kind you would have trouble selling them. So find out first of all what your market wants, then try to grow that particular type of Radish. Of course, for a home market or for a home garden it does not make so much difference, and any Radish of good quality would grow all right. For the big market, find out what kind is wanted and grow that kind exclusively. For home market or garden you should grow half a dozen varieties.

VARIETIES

Probably the earliest class of Radishes are the little round red ones. This includes the **Early Bird**, **Non Plus Ultra**, **Early Round Dark Red**, **Scarlet Turnip White Tipped** and **Early Scarlet Globe**. These are all very early, very tender and sweet, almost round and bright red with generally more or less of a white tip. **Early Bird** and **Early Scarlet Globe** are practically the same Radish, solid, bright scarlet in color and somewhat pointed or oval. **Round Dark Red** is darker in color and more of a perfect globe in shape. In most markets it is the best seller. **Non Plus Ultra** is an extra early or forcing strain of this same Radish. **Scarlet Turnip** and **Scarlet Turnip White-Tipped** are more flattened or turnip-shaped, one being scarlet and the other red with a white tip. The **Sparkler** is practically the same, except that it is white up about one-third of the way; while **Rosy Gem** is still another form of the same Radish, which is pink all over.

In early Radishes of slightly longer oval or half-long shape, we have the **French Breakfast** and **French Forcing**, or **Paris Beauty**. The **French Breakfast** is the well-known white-tipped, half long, early Radish, very tender but gets pithy quickly. The **French Forcing** is the one I sent out free for two or three years. It is the best forcing Radish I ever saw, bright red, oblong, very early and very sweet. Does not last long, but is such good eating you won't give it a chance to last.

Crimson Giant is an early red Radish, looking much like the old **Early Scarlet Globe**, but more perfect in shape and color, and much larger. It comes in very nearly as early as the first-early, but keeps on growing and remains tender, solid and sweet until it gets as large as a teacup or larger. I have sold from them sometimes for nearly a month on one sowing. There is also a new Radish which seems to be an improved strain of this called **Giant Butter**. I have grown it only one year, but I am very



The Icicle Radish

much pleased with it. It has all the good qualities of **Crimson Giant** and in addition is a little brighter red in color and a little earlier.

In the long Radishes, probably the most popular is the **Long Scarlet**. This is the long, slender, brittle, dark red early Radish which is so popular everywhere. The **Cincinnati Market** is a strain of this same Radish which has been highly developed for the southern shippers. It is very similar, but is lighter and brighter in color, slightly earlier and smaller tops. It is very much like **Icicle** except in color. The **Icicle** is probably the tenderest and sweetest of all the long Radishes and the earliest. The only thing against it is the white color. Most people seem to prefer, for some reason, the red Radishes. But if you do not object to the white color, the **Icicle** is the one you should grow. It is very slender, pure white in color, and the tenderest, brittlest, long Radish I have ever had. It is very early. Another long white Radish is the **Lady Finger**. Compared with the **Icicle** it is larger, later and will stand longer without getting pithy. The best white Radish, however, about not getting pithy is the **Strasburg**. This is very large white Radish, very late and egg-shaped, and never gets pithy. Often grows to weigh seven or eight pounds and can be cooked like a turnip. It is the kind to grow if you want something that will stand all summer. The **Chartier** is much like **Lady Finger** except that it is pink and white in color; stands well through the summer.

For winter Radishes, the ones you can sow in the fall at turnip-sowing time and have for fall and winter use, the best kinds are the **Chinese Rose Winter**, and **Mikado** or **Chinese White Winter**. They grow to a large size without getting pithy; can be kept through the winter.

For the home garden, many people prefer a mixture of Radishes, so I have for years made what we call the **All Seasons' Mixture**, which is a mixture of all the different kinds of Radishes, mostly early ones. I have sold this mixture ever since I first started in the seed business and it has always given great satisfaction.

Prices. Any of the varieties of Radishes mentioned I can furnish at a uniform price of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., all postpaid. For larger quantities ask for the blue list of wholesale prices.

Special Offer. Any four varieties $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each, 15 cts.; any four varieties, oz. each, 25 cts.; any two varieties, oz. each, 15 cts. All postpaid.

Special Forcing Strains of Radishes.

For market-gardeners and others who wish to plant Radishes in greenhouses or hotbeds, we can furnish special forcing strains of Non Plus Ultra, Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped, Deep Scarlet Turnip, French Breakfast and French Forcing. In ordering these specify the forcing strain. Price, oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

TURNIPS

Early Turnips should be sown, or better yet, drilled very early. You can't get them in too early. They will come on quickly and will be ready to eat a couple of weeks before the early potatoes are. They should be thinned out, however, to at least 6 inches apart in the row. Most people let Turnips stand too thick. That makes them small and tough and bitter. Every early Turnip should have a space of ground of at least 12 by 6 inches, and late Turnips a square foot of ground to each plant. Late Turnips can be sown in July and August and will keep growing until the ground freezes. Use from one to two pounds of seed per acre.

For early use the best variety is the **Early Milan**. It is tender, sweet and very early. Looks like the old Purple Top Strap Leaf, but smaller and earlier. There is also a pure white strain of the same Turnip called **Early White Milan**. No difference except color. For main crop and especially for fall sowing, the main standby is the old-fashioned **Purple Top Strap Leaf**. Large, sweet and fine grain. The **Purple Top Globe** is practically the same Turnip but slightly deeper in shape and little heavier. **White Globe** is much like **Purple Top Globe** except that it is white, but it is somewhat later and inclined to be tougher. There is also a yellow-fleshed Turnip called **Amber Globe**, but I do not like it so well as the ordinary varieties.

The **Rutabaga**, or **German Sweet Turnip**, is a different growing Turnip entirely. It has smooth leaves like a cabbage, grows slower than an ordinary Turnip and much larger. The best variety has a purple top with yellow flesh. This is the variety we use. They are not much of a success here in Iowa or south of here, but in the northern states they are quite valuable.

There is a long, slender Turnip called **Cowhorn Turnip** which is much used for stock feeding and for a fertilizer crop to plow up. It is too big and coarse for table use, but is valuable in other ways.

Price of Turnips	1/2oz.	Oz.	\$0 .03	\$0 .06	1/4lb.
Amber Globe.....			\$0 .03	\$0 .06	\$0 .15
Cowhorn.....			03	06	15
Early Milan.....			05	10	30
Early White Milan.....			05	10	30
Purple Top Strap Leaf.....			03	06	15
Purple Top Globe.....			03	06	15
Rutabaga, or German Sweet.....			03	06	15
White Globe.....			03	06	15

TOBACCO

We don't grow Tobacco commercially here in Iowa, and I really don't know very much about it myself, but lots of my customers have written in asking that we get them some first-class, pure, improved varieties of Tobacco seed. I wrote to friends and customers in the Tobacco-growing districts and among others I found a man in Tennessee growing remarkably fine **White Burley** Tobacco. He has made a specialty of this variety, selecting the best plants for seed every year, and I contracted with him to grow for me enough of this select seed so that I could offer it to my customers. I have every reason to believe that he has a remarkably pure, fine strain of this Tobacco, and I feel confident that if you want the best there is in Tobacco, this seed would be the stuff for you to use.

I have been handling two or three of the ordinary varieties of Tobacco, but do not find them pure or satisfactory, so will handle this year nothing but this one variety of seed. This is often sold as **Sweet Burley** Tobacco. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., 1/4lb. \$1.35, lb. \$5.



Early Milan Turnips

MUSHROOMS

Mushrooms can be grown with fair to good success by those who will take the pains to do the work right and have patience to overcome a possible failure or two at first. I do not advise the growing of Mushrooms commercially with the expectation of making a lot of money off them unless you have had plenty of experience. I have hunted up the best to be had in the Mushroom Spawn.

Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn (produced under the new Selective method, which makes possible the segregation of varieties) is received absolutely fresh at frequent intervals from the manufacturer. This spawn will produce mushrooms of a specific variety, selected with special reference to size, color, and prolificness. **It absolutely eliminates all danger of raising poisonous Mushrooms.** We keep on hand the cream-white variety, which is hardy and very prolific; but can supply the brown and pure white varieties, if desired. Each brick weighs from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 lbs. and will spawn 10 square feet of beds. Sold by the brick. Per standard brick 35 cts.; 5 bricks \$1.60, postpaid; by express or freight, 10 bricks \$2, 25 bricks \$4.50, 100 bricks \$15.

Illustrated book (Publication No. 3) on **Mushroom Culture and Pure Culture Spawn**, containing the latest methods of raising, preserving and cooking Mushrooms, 15 cts. per copy, postpaid; or free with each order of 25 bricks or more.

Odds and Ends

Here are a lot of things that have no special place in the catalogue, so I have piled them all in together here. If you don't see what you want, ask for it. I probably have it. If not, I can get it for you.

GOURDS. I can supply any of the following varieties: Dipper, Nest Egg, Sugar Trough and Fancy Mixed. Any variety, 1/4oz. 5c., oz. 20c.

COLLARDS. Grown in the South for greens. Like cabbage, only it does not head. I have the true Georgia seed. Pkt. 5 cts.

ENDIVE. Or German Lettuce. Somewhat like lettuce, but more bitter. Can be bleached like celery. Pkt. 5 cts.

GARDEN LEMON, or VINE PEACH. Valuable for preserves. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

GROUND CHERRY. The old-fashioned yellow variety common in old gardens. Grows easily from seed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

KALE, or GREEN KALE. Grown for greens. Looks like loose, green, curly cabbage leaves. I can furnish either the tall or the dwarf. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

KOHLRABI, or TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

MUSTARD. Chinese Curled, White, Black, Giant Southern and the new Ostrich Plume. Any variety, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

PARSLEY. Moss curled. For seasoning. Pkt. 5 cts.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT. The stalks are red, large and very tender. It is much like the Victoria, but larger and slightly redder. I can supply either seed or plants of my own growing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 50 cts.; plants \$1 per doz., all postpaid.

SAGE, Mammoth or Broad Leaf. The best sort. Pkt. 5 cts.

SPINACH, Bloomsdale Savoy. The best variety. Pkt. 5 cts., special price on large lots.

SUNFLOWER, Mammoth Russian. Grown for chicken feed. 1/2pt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts. Ask for special prices on large lots.

CALIFORNIA CASABA. A large, high-flavored muskmelon, grown almost universally in California. Pkt. 10 cts.



J.R. Snapp, of Tennessee, who grows my Sweet Burley Tobacco for me. This picture shows his home, his family and a beautiful crop of the tobacco. The plants growing for seed are in a special small field back of the house

ASPARAGUS

Most people hesitate to plant this most delicious vegetable because they imagine it is hard to grow, but this is a mistake. Plant the seed just like you would onion seed, in good rich soil where you want it to stand, or in a bed from which you can move the plants to the proper place after one year's growth. Keep it well hoed and weeded the first year. And after that you can mulch and not weed it at all. It gets to full size by second or third year. It does not have to be trenched as some people suppose; if the ground is rich and moist that is all that is necessary. I have an extra big stock of seed grown by a German gardener at Muscatine and can make special prices for large lots; write for prices. Full instructions for growing given in our free leaflet. Ask for it.

Columbian Mammoth White.

A new and distinct variety having light green or white stalks. Very large and tender. It does not come entirely straight from seed, but will come about 80 per cent white. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25 cts., lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

Conover's Colossal.

The standard sort. Large green stalks. Early and tender. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

Palmetto.

A standard large sort. Much grown east for market. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

Bonvalette's Giant. A new variety and the best of all. It has the advantage of coming into bearing fully a year ahead of other kinds. Yearling plants of this sort are as large as two-year plants of other kinds. It is also remarkably resistant to the rust which is such a drawback to Asparagus in many places. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

ASPARAGUS PLANTS

Asparagus plants can be grown from either seed or plants, but by growing from plants you get from one to two years' start and you are more sure of a perfect stand. The plants should be set very early in the spring or else late in the fall. We generally put them in rows 3 feet apart, with the plants 1 foot apart in the row, and about 4 inches below the surface. Any good, rich soil will do, the richer the better. It does not need to be trenched or ridged as some suppose.

These plants are strong yearlings, the size usually sold as two-year. This is the best size to set.

Columbian Mammoth White. 20 cts. per doz., 30 cts. for 25, \$1 per 100, postpaid; \$2.50 for 300, by prepaid express.

Bonvalette's Giant. 25 cts. per doz., 40 cts. for 25, \$1.50 per 100, postpaid; \$4 for 300, by prepaid express.

If Asparagus plants are ordered by express at customer's expense, deduct one-third from prices given above. Ask for special prices on large quantities of plants.

TWO - YEAR - OLD ASPARAGUS PLANTS. We can generally furnish two-year-old plants of most varieties of Asparagus at 50 per cent advance over the prices of one-year-old plants.

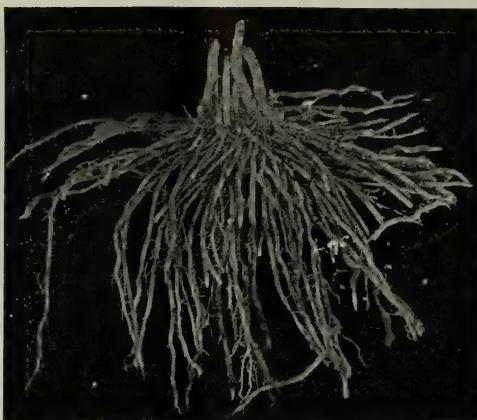
Ask for Nursery Catalog

We have a special Nursery Catalog, listing anything that is wanted in trees, plants, and shrubs of any kind.

I have always grown nursery stock in a small way, but this year will open up on a larger scale and issue a special catalog for the convenience of our customers. I am growing a high grade of nursery stock and you can rest assured that we will ship nothing but the finest of stock, first class in every respect, true to name and up to date. Write for special prices on anything you want in nursery stock, or write for our catalogue.

Garden Tools and Books Free

Everybody is interested in getting something for nothing, but most every time you have to pay for it in some way. But I really give to my customers Garden Tools and Books **absolutely free**. You can find out all about the plan by turning back to page 1 of this catalog.



Asparagus Roots. My own growing



Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT

(Wine Plant)

We have the best variety of Rhubarb that I have ever seen. It is the strain that is sometimes sold as Wine Plant. The stalks are very large, quite red in color, very tender and mild in flavor. It is early, hardy and just right in every way. We have no special name for it, but it is somewhat similar to the variety sometimes sold by nurserymen as Victoria, but in my opinion better. It was brought to this country by some of the early settlers and is well known in this neighborhood. We have increased both by dividing the clumps and by growing seedlings, and it comes equally true either way. The plants can be set either fall or spring and live very easily. They can be shipped safely by mail or express to any part of the country. Prices delivered postpaid or by prepaid express, each 10 cts., 25 cts. for 3, \$1 per doz.; by express, customer's expense, 75 cts. per doz., 25 or over, 6 cts. each. Rhubarb seed, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts. Ask for special price on large lots.

HORSE-RADISH

Maliner Kren, or Improved Bavarian. This is an improved variety of Horse Radish from Bavaria, which is being rapidly adopted all over the United States as the standard variety. It is larger than the old-fashioned kind, makes much smoother, heavier roots, and is supposed to be of superior flavor. The yield is generally more than twice that of the old variety and is much more available for use as it grows so much smoother. It can be grown from either cuttings or crowns. The crowns are the top portion of the large roots and will make a big hill the first year. The cuttings will each one make a single plant of medium size the first year. Large crowns, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., postpaid. Cuttings, 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, postpaid. Ask for special prices on large lots by express.

SAGE

Mammoth Broad-Leaved. I have a few hundred plants of the large, broad-leaved German Sage which I can supply while they last, at 10 cts. each, or 25 cts. for 3, postpaid.

HERBS

Anise. Seeds have a very agreeable aromatic taste. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

Balm. For making balm tea. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Basil, Sweet. For flavoring soups, stews, etc. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

Borage. Leaves used for flavoring. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

Caraway. Seeds used for flavoring bread. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

Coriander. Seeds used in confectionery. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10.

Castor Oil Plant. Seeds are pressed to obtain oil. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

Cress. Upland. Grown early in the spring for seasoning and for greens. Pkt. 5c.

Dill. Sown for Dill pickles. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

Garlic. Tastes like onion, only more so. Bulbs each 5 cts., lb. 30 cts.

Hoarhound. For seasoning and cough remedy. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Lavender. Used largely as a perfume. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Leeks. Large Flag. Pkt. 5 cts.

Marjoram, Sweet. For seasoning. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

Summer Savory. Used for seasoning. Pkt. 5 cts.

Thyme. Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Wormwood. Used medicinally and for poultry. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Strawberry Plants

I have been growing Strawberries for market for a good many years, something over 20 years, in fact, and long before I was in the seed business I was selling Strawberry plants. I always had better Strawberries than my neighbors, and they all came to me for plants. I still grow lots of berries for market and lots of plants to sell. See the photographs of my field. Did you ever see a nicer, healthier, harder looking lot of plants?

The plants should be set very early in the spring; April is best, and if the ground is in good condition they are almost sure to grow. With good care, by fall they will make a growth that will cover the ground as you see mine have done. Then in the winter, after the ground is frozen, mulch them well, and next summer you will have berries to burn. I have had them make a quart to every four feet of row at one picking.

They will do well on almost any fairly good ground, but of course do better the richer the ground is. You can't get it too rich for them. Have it fall plowed if possible. Don't bother with fall setting. It is never a success here.

Set the plants a foot to a foot and a half in the row, and the rows any convenient width for tending. They will cover the ground all right the first season. It is a good practice to mulch the plants just before hard freezing weather comes on in the fall, as this prevents the plants heaving when the ground thaws. Whole or cut straw and straw manure from the stable is generally used. Where the snow is unusually deep, the mulch should be thin, if used at all, for the snow

will afford protection to the plants.

Every man who has a patch of ground as big as a blanket ought to have all the berries he can use.

I have tried over 150 kinds of strawberries, and then settled down to just one kind, the **Senator**. As it is a perfect-blossomed sort, it can be set alone, and needs no other kind with it. It is positively the best berry I have ever seen. It is large, dark red, fine quality, and above all it is an enormous yielder. It will make more berries and stand more grief than any kind I ever saw. It is as hardy as blue grass, and is fully able to spread and take care of itself. It doesn't need any petting. Just set it out and keep the weeds out till it gets a fair start, and you will have all the berries you want. I am setting acres of it solid for market, after watching it carefully for three years.

PRICES, \$1 per 100, postpaid;
\$2.50 for 300 by prepaid express.
 Special prices on large lots by freight or express at your expense. I have lots of plants and shall be glad to talk to you about big lots.

Plants are young, vigorous and healthy. Fresh dug on day of shipment, and carefully packed.

Raspberry Plants

I can supply practically any of the leading sorts of raspberries, in good, fresh, strong plants. These are not of my own growing, but are grown by a neighbor who has good stuff. I can supply the following sorts and others. Gregg (black), Kansas (black), Cuthbert (red), Marlboro (red), Loudon (red), Columbian (purple), Cumberland (black). PRICE, doz. 60 cts., 25 for \$1, 100 for \$2.50, all to go by express at customer's expense. If wanted by mail, add 2 cts. per plant. Write for special price-list of other small fruits.



Some of our Strawberry Plants



My field of Senator Strawberries, six months from setting. Did you ever see healthier, nicer plants?

How to Grow Strawberries

Every man who has a patch of ground as big as a blanket ought to have all the berries he can use. He can grow them as well as not. They will do well on almost any fairly good ground, but of course the richer the ground, the better. You can't get it too rich for them. It is a safe rule to follow, to plant them on any ground that would make a good, big crop of potatoes. If it is too dry, or too thin, or too hard, to grow a good big crop of potatoes, don't put in Strawberries. Have the ground fall-plowed if possible, but don't bother with fall setting. It is never a success in my experience unless you have potted plants, and even then it is not so good as spring setting. The plants should be set very early in the spring. April is best, and if the ground is in good condition, they are almost sure to grow. With good care by fall they will make a growth that will cover the ground.

Then, in winter after the ground is frozen, mulch them well with any convenient mulching material that is free from seeds. This mulching is to protect the plants from the alternate thawing and freezing, and

also to keep the ground cool and moist in spring and summer. Do not rake it off in the spring, but shake it up so the plants can see through, and they will grow right up through it. The mulching will keep the ground cool and moist, and the weeds down.

You will get practically no berries the season you set them, but the next summer you will have berries to burn. You can generally count on a quart of berries for each plant.

Set plants a foot to a foot and one-half apart in the rows; make the rows any convenient width for tending. For field culture, the rows should be four feet apart; in the home garden two feet is right.

Don't Forget the Flowers

After you have made up your order for vegetable seeds and field grains, don't forget the Strawberry bed that you promised yourself you would make this spring. Then, after you have put down the order for these, turn to the back part of this catalog and make up an order of flowers for the women-folks.

Dahlias and Peonies

Better include dahlias (you'll find them on pages 52 and 55), for late summer and early fall flowers. Then you ought to have some peonies ("pinies," we called them when we were boys) for these are perfectly hardy and can stay year after year in one place; they will give plenty of flowers for the house if you want to cut them.

Tulips and Hyacinths

I think that you ought to have some fall bulbs (see page 54), for of all the flowers that come the whole year round, the early crocus and snowdrops, the tulips and hyacinths, are the most welcome. But these must be planted in the fall; so if you send your order with your order for seeds I will keep it here and will send the bulbs about October 1.

ASK FOR SPECIAL CATALOG OF FALL BULBS AND HARDY FLOWERS

For flower lovers we issue a special catalog of flower bulbs of all kinds, especially fall bulbs, peonies (over 300 varieties described), phlox, iris, and all kinds of hardy and bulbous flowers. It's free for the asking. Write for it.

ASK FOR SPECIAL CATALOG OF NURSERY STOCK



The Banner Potato. My stock is fine, all big fellows smooth as eggs

POTATOES

There is money in growing Potatoes if you have the right kind of seed. I used to grow as high as forty acres of Potatoes a year for market when I was in the trucking business, and I believe it was the most profitable farming I ever did.

When it came to growing Potatoes for seed purposes, however, I could not grow so high a quality of seed as they grow in the far North, and as it was for seed I wanted the Potatoes in the seed business, I have all my seed Potatoes grown for me now in the Red River Valley of the North. It's away up near the Canadian border, and the greatest Potato country on earth. Here in Iowa we can grow corn to beat the world, and we can put the quality into it, too; but up there they can put a quality into their seed Potatoes that we can't match.

The big Potato growers all over the country have discovered this and get new seed every year from up there. They know it pays.

The seed I get from there is no bigger than the Potatoes we grow here, just nice, even size, but they have the seed quality, the life and vigor and growth to them. They will often outyield home-grown

seed two to one. You will find it will pay you to change your seed and get a start of this new, strong Red River seed.

TIME OF SHIPMENT

We find that the seed Potatoes keep in better shape if left stored in the far north until spring, so we leave most of them with our grower there during the winter and have them shipped to us in frost-proof cars so as to arrive here the last part of March. Then we ship them right out to our customers. In this way they reach us in perfect condition, sound, fresh and dormant, instead of wilted and sprouted. Seed Potatoes that are wilted and sprouted are mighty poor seed, no matter where they were grown.

We have part of each variety shipped to us in the fall and stored in our own cellars here so we can make early shipment to customers in the South. Small amounts by mail and generally small shipments by express will go in perfect safety any time during the winter, but freight shipments are very risky any time before about April 1. We will do our best to get them to you in good condition, but we will not take the risk of their freezing until we are confident the weather is safe, and this means generally the last week of March or April 1. You can have them shipped sooner if you are willing to take the risk of their freezing.

So remember, we will not make freight shipments sooner than the last week of March unless you will take the risk of their freezing if shipped sooner. Good Friday comes this year April 5, and we will plan to get your seed Potatoes to you by that time, anyway.

Prices. See prices on page 27, or write to us for special quotations on large lots.

Red River Ohio (Extra-Early Ohio). The Potato growers in the Red River district of North Dakota and Minnesota have specialized on the **Early Ohio** for years, and they have developed the best type of it to be had anywhere. It is simply the old Early Ohio brought up to date, and by special selection, high culture and careful handling made better than ever. Take it the country over and there is no Potato so universally successful as the **Early Ohio**, and this extra-early, extra-selected type is the best in its class. It will ripen a week earlier than your home-grown Ohio and make smoother, even Potatoes, and about twice as big a yield. The seed is very smooth and is entirely free from scab, blight, rot or disease of any kind. The dry rot that is so bad in Nebraska and Kansas Potatoes is entirely absent here. Also it is entirely free from either the eastern blight or the disastrous Colorado blight.



Red River Ohio Potatoes

POTATOES, continued

Try a part of your Potatoes, anyway, from this seed, and get a start of some good stuff to sell for seed to your neighbors. Our seed is genuine Red-River-grown stock every year. Thousands of bushels of common Iowa, Nebraska and Wisconsin Potatoes are sold as genuine Red-River stock, but the expert Potato man knows there is a big difference in the quality and value. Wherever you buy, insist on getting the genuine Red-River-grown seed.

The Banner. The best late Potato; large, handsome and very prolific. It has a slightly russet skin, with a creamy white color. Its shape is a little oblong and slightly flattened (cooking through easily). The eyes are few and very shallow, thus securing economy in paring. It seems almost entirely blight- and scab-proof. Is always smooth and regular in form, with never any prongs. Although it resembles Carman No. 3, Sir Walter Raleigh and Rural New Yorker, I consider it better than any of them. It is of much better quality than any of them; and, in fact, better quality than any late Potato I know of. It is not quite so late as others of the Rural type, and is slightly different in appearance, being more russeted. It is absolutely the smoothest Potato known, as is shown by photograph herewith. It is a splendid keeper and an enormous yielder of all big Potatoes. When you add to this its superb quality, what more can you ask? My stock is very fine, all big fellows, and smooth as eggs.

White Ohio. This is a seedling or sport from the Red River Ohio and is claimed to be about fifteen minutes earlier. It is very similar in every way to the parent variety, except that it is different in color, being pure creamy white with pink eyes. The same color as the old Peachblow; in fact, it is sometimes sold as Early Peachblow. We lost our crop a year ago last summer by hail hitting our Red River grower, and through a series of misfortunes we are short again this year, but have a limited supply for those who get in early.

Extra Early Waubonsie. For several years we have been trying to find something to take the place of the Early Ohio, but could find nothing that suited us until we got this. It is a pure white, round, smooth, extra-early Potato which we secured from a Potato-grower in the state of Maine. While it is earlier than the Ohio, it does not die down quite so soon. It has a very vigorous vine, making a perfect mass of foliage, and unlike the Ohio it blooms freely. It is a good keeper for an early Potato and the quality is superb year round. It has made good with us for three consecutive years, and I now offer it to my customers with the utmost confidence that it will make good with you. We had our supply of seed grown for us in the Red River country and it is beautiful seed, and if thrown on the market would easily bring from ten to fifteen cents a bushel above the regular price on account of its superior appearance and quality. Pk. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.35, bus. \$2.50. On account of the short supply we cannot spare over two bushels to any one customer.

Drought-Proof Potatoes. I do not believe there is any such thing as a drought-proof Proto. All the Potatoes I have ever seen seemed to require more or less water to make a crop. It is true, however, that some varieties will resist drought better than others. Good seed is mighty important in a dry season. In the past dry season our observation was that the **Extra Early Waubonsie** stood dry weather better and stayed green longer than any other variety—so much so that I was tempted to offer it as a drought-



Extra-Early Waubonsie

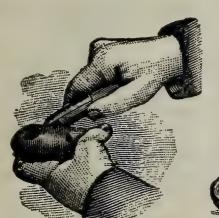
proof Potato, but that would be stretching the truth and wouldn't sound reasonable. But I do insist that it will stand more dry weather than any other early Potato I ever had any experience with.

Prices of Potatoes

	By express or freight	customer's expense	By mail postpaid
Red River Early Pk. $\frac{1}{2}$ bus.			
Ohio	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$1 90
Banner	55	95	1 80
White Ohio	65	1 10	2 00
Extra Early Wau- bonsie	75	1 35	2 50

By express or freight
customer's expense
By mail postpaid
\$0 20 \$0 55 \$0 30 \$1 00
20 55 30 1 00
20 55 30 1 00
20 55 30 1 00
Packed in paper-lined boxes or barrels at 10 cts. per bushel extra.
No charge for bags or small boxes.

POTATO EYES BY MAIL



There are a number of advantages in procuring Potato eyes instead of getting the whole Potato, where you want just a small amount to come by mail. Of course, the biggest advantage is in the saving of postage or express, or freight charges. You get simply the eyes with enough meat back of them to start the sprout. If carefully planted, these single eyes will make just about as good a yield as larger pieces, and you can get a start of a new variety without much expense. You have no freight or express charges to pay whatever, and the postage, we pay ourselves. They can be sent without danger of freezing at any time during the winter. This is quite a point to customers in the South and on the Pacific coast. We cut the eyes out carefully and prepare them for shipment so that they will keep in good condition. We guarantee safe arrival in good condition for growing. The eyes are packed in neat boxes, either 25 eyes or 100 eyes in a box, plainly labeled, neatly and securely packed so that they will go any distance by mail safely. We cannot furnish less than twenty-five eyes of a sort, and those wanting larger amounts should make their orders for even multiples of twenty-five. Any varieties listed, 25 eyes 30 cts., 50 eyes 55 cts., 100 eyes \$1, 300 eyes \$2.50, 500 eyes \$4.

Special Offer. 25 eyes each of the four varieties listed, packed and labeled separately, 100 eyes in all, \$1 postpaid. Or, 100 eyes each of any three varieties, \$2.50.



SEED POTATOES BY MAIL

Those who want small amounts of whole Potatoes by mail, we can furnish nice smooth, medium-size Potatoes at 20 cts. per lb., or 3 lbs. for 55 cts. by mail postpaid.

TO PREVENT SCAB

Scab on potatoes is contagious, and if you plant seed that has been infected with it, the crop is sure to be scabby unless you dip the seed. After it has been dipped, if it is planted on ground that is free from scab, the crop will be clean. Here is the formula I use: Dissolve one-fourth pound of pulverized corrosive sublimate (mercuric bichloride) in a bucket of hot water. Add 30 gallons of water and immerse the potatoes in it for from one to two hours. This should be done before cutting. The potatoes can be cut at once after taken out of the solution or can be dried first. The solution must be mixed and kept in wooden vessels, as it eats metal. It is poisonous to eat or drink, but will not hurt the hands to work in it. The solution and any potatoes that are left over should be buried to avoid accidents.

ALFALFA

I am convinced that most of the farmers of the United States are missing a good thing in not growing Alfalfa. In some sections it is grown heavily, but in nine-tenths of the country it is hardly known. I have been trying it here and watching it on the farms of my neighbors, and I have had a great deal of correspondence with customers in other states who have tried it, and I have come to the conclusion that there is hardly a locality in the country where it cannot be grown.

As I wanted to give my people the best possible information on the subject, I prevailed on Secretary Coburn, of Kansas, to write an article especially for me. This article is worth \$50 to any man who will follow it up. Read it through several times. I have also published it in pamphlet form and will be glad to send extra copies on request.

How to Get Good Alfalfa Seed

PROBABLE COST

You notice that Coburn says, "Success cannot come except good seed is used. Much of that on the market, especially imported seed, has been adulterated or is so mixed with weed seeds that it would be dear as a gift."

He didn't make it a bit too strong, either. I have seen samples of alfalfa seed that would be ten dollars an acre damage to a man if he got it for nothing. Full of dodder, buckthorn, dock, lamb's-quarter, and the Lord only knows what. Don't touch it!

You don't have to buy that kind of seed. Get you one of these little old-fashioned three-legged microscopes that sell for fifty cents, and examine closely every sample of seed offered you. If you see anything suspicious in it, leave it alone. You can get the good seed if you insist on it.

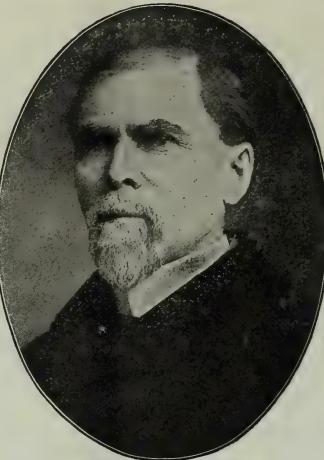
I handle only the best possible grade of seed, and sell it subject to approval. I get it direct from the growers in the best localities—no imported seed in mine. I ship it on the understanding that you can put it to any test you wish, and if not satisfactory you can return it at my expense and have your money back. Now, if you want any better proposition than that, write it yourself.

Prices of Alfalfa seed, subject to market change, 20 cts. per lb., \$20 per 100 lbs., \$12 per bus. New white bags weighed in free. This is for a guaranteed grade, sold subject to inspection and rejection. It is guaranteed to pass all state and national pure seed laws. Write for free sample and latest price.

Northern-Grown Alfalfa Seed

My Alfalfa seed is all Northern-grown and Non-irrigated, and hardy. It is suitable for use anywhere that alfalfa can be grown at all.

F. D. Coburn



F. D. Coburn on Alfalfa

(Copyrighted by Henry Field, 1906)

If you have so much as two acres of land and a cow, you need to raise Alfalfa. If you have more land and more live stock, your need for it is still greater, because it is the most productive, nutritious and profitable forage crop known. It has no peer and no rival.

If you have been persuaded that it will not grow in your neighborhood or your state, don't believe it, you can't afford to accept any such dictum. Try it faithfully for yourself, for ten years, and reach your own conclusions instead of taking those of some one else, second-hand. If it fails, the reflection is likely to be on you rather than on the Alfalfa.

There are really few soils or localities in any agricultural region, east or west, where Alfalfa will not prosper if decently treated. Only those who don't know Alfalfa, or who expect something for nothing, are incredulous about it. Those who know it best are the ones who swear by it, and plant more.

If you haven't time or inclination to put your seed bed in the finest possible tilth before sowing, smooth and fine on top, somewhat compacted—not mellow—below, and free from weeds, don't bother with Alfalfa. It would disappoint you.

No matter where you are or what your soil conditions, success cannot come except good seed is used. Much of that on the market, especially imported seed, has been adulterated or is so mixed with weed seeds that it would be dear as a gift. This means it is safe to buy seed of only a reputable dealer whose name and guarantee stand for something. Get samples early, grown as nearly in your own latitude as possible, and test them; if more than ten per cent fails to grow, don't buy it; something is wrong. Nothing is more expensive than "cheap" seed; and choice seed—the only kind worth sowing—always commands a good price, and is worth it.

Sow, without a nurse crop, twenty pounds to the acre, broadcast or with a drill cover not less than an inch deep and keep live-stock from grazing on it for two years; when small, it is very tender and easily destroyed. If the plants do not look thrifty or weeds spring up, use the mower.

F. D. COBURN.

The United States Department of Agriculture recently issued a bulletin about Alfalfa, in which the statement is made that "The greatest care should be taken to get seed that is free from weeds. Dodder is one of the worst weeds so far as Alfalfa is concerned."

I am willing to have my Alfalfa seed put to any test you want—examining it yourself, let your neighbor look it over, send it to your State Experiment Station if you want to. If the seed isn't right I don't want you to keep it—send it back at my expense. But I think I am safe when I make this offer, for I know the seed is the best that you or I, or any one else, can buy.

Alfalfa Seed by Mail

If you want a few pounds of Alfalfa seed to experiment with, I can send it by mail or prepaid express at 35 cents per pound, or 3 pounds for \$1.

Special Offer. I will send 20 pounds of the very very best seed (sufficient for an acre) by prepaid express anywhere in the United States, for \$5. This will give you a chance to try an acre and see what it will do.

Free Sample Alfalfa

I will send free to any one, a small sample of Alfalfa seed for testing. Send it to your experiment station and ask them if it is good; if it has dodder or any other bad weed in it; if it is good, bright, sound seed that will grow.

An eastern experiment station bought seed from a dozen or more seed-houses and tested it; they reported that mine was the best and the only one they would care to plant for their own use. Small samples free. Large samples (several ounces) 10c.



Harvesting Alfalfa.—This was the second of four cuttings that averaged over two tons to the acre each time, or over eight tons for the season. Similar results may be had anywhere in the corn-belt.

Odd Varieties of Alfalfa

There is really only one variety of Alfalfa that is grown to any extent in the United States, and that is the regular purple-blossomed kind that is grown in Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, and other Alfalfa regions. That is the kind I sell.

I can, on special order, furnish **Turkestan Alfalfa**. An Asiatic variety, the seed of which is imported more or less to this country. I do not consider it nearly so valuable as the American variety, and the seed is usually of rather poor quality as to purity and color. Can supply the best it is possible to procure at same price as the regular.

Special Strains of Alfalfa. I have a limited amount of seven special strains of Alfalfa grown by this seed specialist in Dakota who has propagated them from single plants selected for extreme hardiness. I got this seed for my own experiments, but can spare part of it at 25c. per ounce, postpaid.

The Pure Clover Seed Question

There is no bigger question before the farmers right now than that of pure Clover seed. The country is rapidly getting filled up with bad weeds, and unless we can call a halt somehow, it will soon be an impossibility to get really pure Clover seed.

The trouble is, so many farmers will buy an inferior grade of seed because of a little difference in the price. They think it is all about the same and one lot is higher because the holder wants more profit. Now, the fact is that the big profits are made on the low-grade seed. It is easier to take seed worth \$6 wholesale and retail it at \$8 than it is to take seed worth \$9 wholesale and retail it at \$10. Any dealer will tell you so, if you can get him to admit the truth.

Now, here is what I am getting at: There is no sense in buying poor clover seed, and no need of it. If you will spend 50 cents on a small microscope, or a few cents on postage stamps getting samples and sending them to your state experiment station, you will learn a heap about Clover seed. Don't buy any seed, even from a neighbor's farm, without strict examination. The bad weeds are getting to be everywhere nowadays, and you are liable to get them where least expected.

The worst offenders are the dealers in small towns who handle Clover seed as a side line. They know very little about it and care less, just so they can make a good profit on the seed. There are wholesale dealers who are looking for just this kind of customers, and they load them up with this devilish imported cull seed, and the merchant offers it to the farmer at a tempting price. The regular seedsmen, having a knowledge of the business, fine machinery for cleaning seed, and a reputation to maintain, are more likely to have pure seed.

Now listen: Get a sample from each of your home dealers, and some from regular seedsmen. Send them all in to your state experiment station, or put them under the glass yourselves, and then buy where you can get seed free from weeds. Buy only on a guarantee of purity. I will gladly furnish a sample of mine for this test.

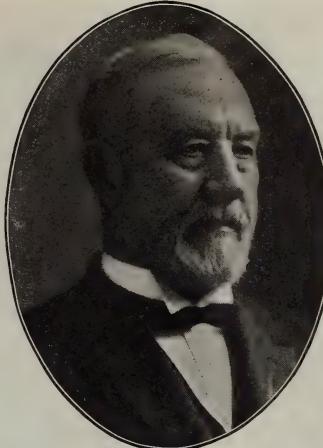
You get more Clover seed to the dollar in the high grades, anyway, to say nothing of the freedom from weeds. The low grades are all full of dead seed and trash. You can easily see under the glass that lots of them are not more than half good Clover seed, and lots of the rest is downright calamity, about as dangerous as dynamite.

In one sample lately that was being offered by an implement dealer in a small town at \$8 per bushel, I found two kinds of dodder, two of dock, three of thistle (including the dreaded Canada thistle), both kinds of buckhorn, and a lot of weed seed that I don't know and I hope I never will know. As a rule, the implement makers in the small towns are worse offenders, as they are not posted on Clover seed; but many seedsmen who ought to know better are sending out such stuff. It ought to be made a penitentiary offense. I told one seed man friend of mine that he ought to get 60 days for selling such stuff, but he insisted that the farmers wanted something cheap and he had to give them what they wanted.

If that's the case, all right, but you'll have to go to him for it. I won't sell it. The seed I offer is subject to inspection and test. If it doesn't look good when you get it, ship it back at my expense and you can have your money back. This applies to all kinds of seeds. I have mentioned Clover seed especially as the most important.

An Index to Weed Seeds. I print below a drawing showing all the more important weed seeds likely to be found in clover. Refer to it when you are looking over samples. It is loaned to me by Wallace's Farmer, and is very valuable.

Get a microscope and hunt for these in your own clover seed.



Henry Wallace

Henry Wallace on Clover

Written especially for Henry Field

If you live anywhere in the corn or spring wheat belt grow Clover.

If you wish to maintain the natural fertility of your soil, you must grow Clover or some other leguminous crop as a part of your rotation.

If you wish to get the most out of your corn when fed to live stock, especially to your stock, and to cows giving milk, you should have clover hay to feed with the corn, and the way to get it is to grow it.

If your land is too wet for cultivation, the best kind of Clover to grow is Alsike. If your land is thin and needs fertilizing, the best Clover to grow is Mammoth. If your land is good and you want a meadow, sow common red Clover and timothy. If you want a pasture sow the three kinds of Clover named, and in addition blue grass and white Clover.

If your land is so nearly worn out that it will not grow Red Clover or Mammoth Clover, sow Alsike, then put some lime on it and when the ground gets rich enough sow the common Red Clover.

If you wish a good stand of Clover, you must sow it on a well-prepared seed-bed, using eight pounds of Red or Mammoth to the acre and four pounds of Alsike.

Be particular in buying your Clover seed; much of it contains very bad weed seeds.

Having secured your seed and prepared the seed bed, sow the Clover and cover it deep enough to secure moisture, but not so deep as to exclude the air. Remember that Clover, like all other seeds, requires heat, moisture and air to germinate.

If you grow winter wheat, sow the Clover as early in the spring as the ground will work and immediately harrow it in. This will not hurt the wheat. If you want to sow Clover on rye, handle it the same way. If you sow Clover with oats, cultivate in the oats then sow the Clover and harrow thoroughly. In sections where the soil is rather light, you can sow the Clover seed with the oats, but on heavy soil there is danger of covering the Clover too deep.

HENRY WALLACE.

Clover Farming. By Henry Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer. A concise, condensed handbook on Growing Clover for Hay, Seed and Fertility. Price, paper cover, 25 cts., postpaid. Send order.

H. FIELD SEED CO.

About Prices on Clover Seed

Clover seed this year is the shortest crop I have seen since I have been in the seed business. There certainly is not enough seed to go around, and somebody is bound to get left at seeding time. Better see to it that it's not you.

The sooner you buy the better. Write for special prices and samples any time, and I will be glad to try and fix you out. If you don't want to wait for samples, send the order anyway and I will treat you right on prices.

Be sure to state whether you want me to fill according to the amount of money sent, or ship you a certain amount of seed and refund to you or call on you for the balance.

Clover Seed on Approval

All our clover is shipped subject to your own test and approval, or test by any Government or State Experiment Station, and if not found first-class may be returned to us and the money paid will be refunded. We do not guarantee the crop, we can't do that, but we allow you to be absolutely your own judge as to the purity and quality of the seed.

Double Sacking

Clover and alfalfa seed are always double sacked to insure safe arrival.



Common Impurities of Clover Seed. Description of Figures

- 1, bracted plantain;
- 2, black-seeded plantain;
- 3, sorrel;
- 4, ox-eye daisy;
- 5, red clover seed;
- 6, catmint;
- 7, crabgrass;
- 8, field dodder;
- 9, sorrel;
- 10, dog fennel;
- 11, chickweed;
- 12, lamb's quarter;
- 13, green foxtail;
- 14, prickly sida;
- 15, vervain;
- 16, madder;
- 17, yellow fox-tail;
- 18, clover dodder;
- 19, healall;
- 20, yellow trefoil;
- 21, spurge;
- 22, curled dock;
- 23, lady's thumb;
- 24, buckhorn, rounded face, grooved face shown in 29 to 35;
- 25, mustard;
- 26, alsike clover;
- 27, ox-tongue;
- 28, pigweed;
- 29, buckhorn;
- 30, Canada thistle;
- 31, camomile;
- 32, wild geranium;
- 33, pepper grass;
- 34, camomile;
- 35, mallow.



A field of Iowa Medium Red Clover. The seed grown here is the best in the world

CLOVER SEED

NOTE.—At the time this book goes to press, prices on this class of seeds are in an unsettled condition. I want to make the lowest possible price to you, so don't depend on the prices given here, but write in and ask for the latest. Ask for free sample, too.

We handle none but a fancy grade of Clover seed, and any quotations you may get from us, whether so specified or not, are based on the very highest quality.

Sold Subject to Test. All our Clover seed, and in fact, all our grass seed, is sold subject to state or national test. If not perfectly satisfactory in every way you may return the seed at our expense, and we will refund the money paid for it.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed. We pack Clover seed for shipment in the very best of sacks and generally double-sack it. We guarantee safe arrival in any part of the United States, and will stand good for any loss that may occur in shipping. **Insist on Tested Seed.** All our Clover seed is recleaned and sold subject to government test. I advise you most strongly to buy only that grade of seed. If you don't want to buy it of me, you can get it of some other seedsman, but don't take low-grade seed, and don't even buy from your neighbor unless the seed is thoroughly re-cleaned and has been examined for weed seeds.

MEDIUM RED. This is the most popular of all the Clover family. It is what is commonly called Red Clover, or June Clover, and is the variety grown all over the United States. It grows to perfection here in Iowa, and the seed grown here is the best in the world. It is bright and plump and almost universally free from bad weed seeds of all kinds. We have had a fair crop of Clover seed this year and can offer special inducements in the way of prices. Considering the high quality of the seed we offer, we can give you better value than almost any one in the country. It is impossible to tell at this time exactly what the price will be, as at the time this page goes to press the market is very unsettled, but the seed will be reasonable in price this year. Write for free samples and special wholesale prices. **Prices subject to change.**

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER. This is a larger, later variety of Clover, somewhat resembling the ordinary medium Red or June Clover. It is much ranker in growth, and for that reason is not suited to rich land, or even average good land. It is sometimes of value on thin land where other Clover will not grow. It will also stand extremes of heat, wet or cold better than ordinary Clover. It generally ranges in price about the same as ordinary Clover or from 25 cts. to 50 cts. per bushel higher. **Prices subject to change.**

ALSIKE CLOVER (Swedish Clover). This looks like a hybrid between red and white Clover. It has a bloom somewhat like white

Clover but more pink in color; it is especially suited to low, wet land where red Clover will not thrive. It will grow on land that is almost a swamp, and will in time, dry out the land and sweeten it up so that other Clover can be grown on it. It will also grow on thin, sandy land or on stony hillsides where red Clover would not catch. The seed is very small and goes much farther than ordinary Clover. **Prices subject to change.**

WHITE CLOVER (Dutch Clover). This is the low, creeping Clover that is used so much on lawns and in lowland pastures. It is the hardiest of all Clovers, will grow anywhere, and is of considerable value, especially in pastures.

CRIMSON CLOVER. This is an annual Clover that is used widely in the South and in the eastern states for fall sowing.

Amount of Clover Seed to Sow per Acre

Red Clover alone.....	8 to 12 lbs. per acre
Red Clover with Timothy.....	5 to 8 " " "
Mammoth Clover alone.....	8 to 12 " " "
Mammoth Clover with Timothy.....	5 to 8 " " "
Alsike Clover.....	6 " " "
White Clover.....	5 " " "
Crimson Clover.....	25 " " "
Alfalfa.....	15 to 20 " " "

Probable Prices on Clover Seed

It is hard to tell at this time just what Clover seed is going to be worth, but here is my guess on it, and I think the prices will not be very far from these figures either way for very purest and best seed.

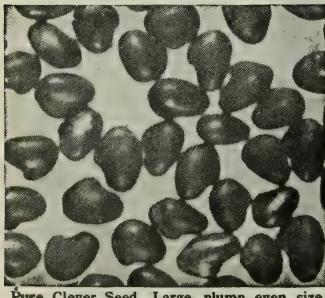
Red Clover.....	\$13 to \$15 per bus.
Mammoth Clover.....	13 to 15 per bus.
Alsike Clover.....	11 to 13 per bus.
White Clover.....	18 to 20 per bus.
Alfalfa.....	12 to 13 per bus.
Crimson Clover.....	8 to 10 per bus.

Clover Seed by Mail

Here is about what you can figure on for cost.
 Mammoth Clover..... .35c. per lb. postpaid
 Red Clover..... .35c. per lb. postpaid
 White Clover..... .40c. per lb. postpaid
 Alsike Clover..... .30c. per lb. postpaid
 Alfalfa..... .35c. per lb. postpaid

The postal limit is four pounds to the package, but we can divide the seed and send any amount of it by mail. Also we can send by prepaid express at the same rate, anywhere in the United States.

Just send along your order, and we will fill it at the lowest prices we are filling for any one, and write you whether you have sent too much or too little. In ordering, it might be well to say whether you wish us to fill the exact number of bushels you order and refund or call on you for the balance, or whether to fill for amount of money you sent, varying the quantity to fit the price.



Pure Clover Seed. Large, plump, even size and no weed seed or trash



Trashy Clover Seed, full of all kinds of weed seeds and miscellaneous calamity

Catalpas for Profit

All authorities on tree planting are agreed on one thing—that there is no tree more profitable for planting, the country over, than the Hardy Catalpa.

It is a native of the central West, especially the river-bottom lands of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, but will grow and thrive in any state in the Union, and in many parts of Canada. On account of heavy foliage and quick growth, it is ideal for wind-breaks.

As a shade or ornamental tree it is a beauty, with its big, dark green leaves, its wonderful beautiful blooms, and its freedom from insects and worms of all kinds, but its great value to most of us is as a profitable crop to grow.

The forests of the country are rapidly disappearing, and any one who has occasion to buy lumber or fence-posts or poles for a telephone line knows where the price is going to.

It is coming to a point where we must take to growing trees. We want something that will grow quick, too. And the Hardy Catalpa is the only valuable tree that is also quick-growing. It grows as quick as a cottonwood, maple, or box-elder, and makes lumber, posts or poles equal to oak, cedar or chestnut.

That may sound impossible, but write to the U. S. Department of Forestry and see if they don't tell you the same thing. They have been talking for the last 10 to 15 years, urging every one to plant Hardy Catalpas.

The worst trouble has been that there is another Catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides*), a worthless, poor relation of the true Hardy Catalpa that is no good on earth. It is crooked, not hardy, and generally worthless all around. The *Catalpa speciosa*, like some people, has suffered for the sins of its worthless relations. Some farmers have bought the wrong kind, got fooled, and are feeling sore at all Catalpas as a result.

Now, I am in a position to give you the real thing. I have the seeds gathered for me by a Catalpa crank, from the genuine, big, tall, hardy trees. It costs money to gather seed from that kind of trees, but when you get it you've got something. I submitted samples of my seed to several State Experiment Stations and they told me it was as fine a sample of the real, true type as they had ever seen. If you spend your money for seed, you want the real thing—and I have it.

I grow the young trees from the seed and know what they are. The best way to get a start is to set the young trees (1-year size) in rows, 5 to 7 feet apart each way. As the trees get older and need more room, take out every other tree, and later every other row. These will make firewood, posts, and small poles, and will pay all expenses and rent on the land.

By the time the trees are ten years old they will be 35 to 40 feet high, and will make dandy telephone poles and no end of posts, and posts that will last practically forever, too. They can be planted with success on any ordinary soil, and thrive especially well on low land, such as creek, bends and sloughs. Plant them anywhere you have a place, and in a few years you can put a nice bit of money into your pocket—all from land that you thought was no good.

Prices, seeds, \$2 per lb., postpaid, or 25 cts. per oz. An ounce should make 200 trees.

Trees (1 year, from seed), \$1 per 100, postpaid; \$2.50 for 300, by prepaid express; \$7.50 per 1,000, by express or freight at your expense. Write for special prices on large lots and large sizes.



Catalpa Speciosa, or True Hardy Catalpa

This shows a specimen tree about ten years old. Notice the strong, upright growth and thrifty appearance. This tree at ten years old is about 12 inches in diameter and over 35 feet high.

Why You Should Plant Catalpas

By 1920 American forests will be exterminated.

The only valuable tree which will mature in time.

It grows in almost any soil.

Valuable for cross-ties; have endured for half a century.

Nothing better for telegraph poles.

Superior to oak for furniture.

Lighter than pine.

Stronger than oak.

Tougher than hickory.

Freedom from warping.

Neither shrinks nor swells.

Immense yields per acre.

Excels for building material.

Makes good fence-posts.

For mine timbers not surpassed.

Good plow beams and handles.

Once planted, becomes a perpetual forest.

Qualities of ash for agricultural implements.

Strong and durable piling timber.

Less insect enemies than any other trees.

Quick growth for windbreak.

A desirable shade tree.

Beautiful flowers for ornament.

The trees are large enough to plant after one season's growth from seed. I will sell you the young trees at \$1 per 100, postpaid (with large lots at less prices), or I will sell you the seed at \$2 per pound, postpaid.

Other Trees and Nursery Stock

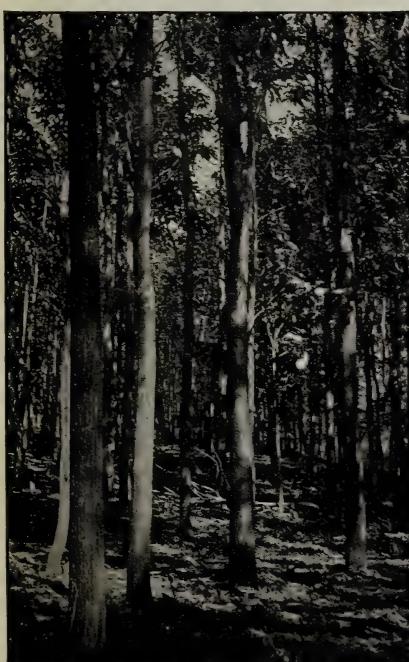
FREE SPECIAL CATALOG

We issue a special price list of all kinds of Nursery Stock, including shade trees of all kinds, apples, plums, pears, peaches, grapes, small fruit, roses, hedging, vines, and in fact all kinds of nursery stock.

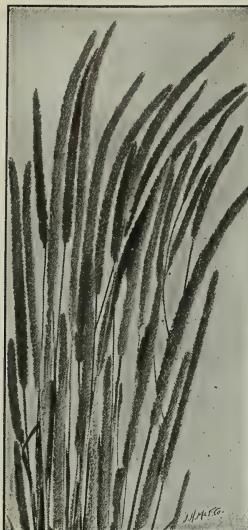
This stock is grown right here at Shenandoah, and is first class in every way, and is sold at reasonable prices. There is not room here to give prices on all this stock, but if you are interested I will be glad to have you write for this special price list, free.

Fine Poultry

We have some mighty fine stuff in Rhode Island Reds (both Single- and Rose-combed), Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, and Pekin Ducks. I am afraid we are not going to find room for them in the catalog, but we've got the goods just the same and can fix you out all right. Eggs from \$1.50 to \$10 per setting. Birds from \$2 to \$20 each. Everything guaranteed worth the money and satisfactory, or no trade. Write and have us book you for what you want. Or tell us what you are looking for and we will write you what we can do for you. We will probably have a special price list on poultry. Write for it.



A commercial grove of *Catalpa speciosa*, planted ten years ago on an Iowa farm. About half the trees originally planted have been cut out for firewood and posts, paying all expenses to date. The trees that are left, about 400 per acre, would make over 2,000 good posts, worth 15 cts. each, or 400 telephone poles, worth from 50 cts. to \$1.50 each. What could you grow that would pay better?



Timothy

OTHER GRASS SEED

NOTE.—At the time this book goes to press, prices are in a very unsettled condition. I want to make the lowest possible price to you, so don't depend much on prices given here but write in and ask for the latest.

On all varieties of Grass seed, I follow the same policy I do on clover and alfalfa, and handle nothing but a guaranteed or fancy grade. It is all sold subject to state or national test, and is the very best it is possible to procure.

TIMOTHY. There is lots of Timothy seed grown here, and just east of us they raise thousands of acres, so we are in good shape to supply you seed. We clean it and grade it up carefully and give you the strictly fancy article. We guarantee it free from Red Top and free from dangerous weeds. Price, subject to change, \$7.50 per bushel.

TIMOTHY ALSIKE MIXTURE. A great deal of Alsike is grown mixed with Timothy. The seed being the same size, it is impossible to separate the two, so the seed is sold mixed that way. It is just right to sow for a mixed meadow and is much cheaper than buying the two separately and mixing them. It generally runs about two parts Timothy to one part Alsike, but different lots will show different proportions of the two. It is the natural mixture and if we had to buy the two varieties separately and mix them, it would cost much more. Price, subject to change, 14 cts. per lb., any amount.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. This is the best natural pasture grass known. It makes a thick, luxuriant growth that is good from early spring to late fall. This seems to be a natural Blue Grass country here, and the seed grown in this region is the very finest. We also get considerable quantities of the seed direct from the growers in Kentucky. The seed used to be sold always in the chaff, but cleaning machinery has been perfected now so that it is cleaned to solid seed. The standard weight is still fourteen pounds per bushel, but the seed is really heavier than that, so it is generally sold by the pound. Price, subject to change, 30 cts. per lb., \$4.20 per bus.

RED TOP. A splendid Grass for low, wet land. Some of my neighbors who have river-bottom land subject to overflow make a mixture of Red Top, Alsike and Blue Grass and get splendid pasture with it. It is also good for sowing in new timber pasture or on thin hillsides. If you have good, strong land that will grow Timothy and clover, don't bother with Red Top, but if you have land where it is hard to get a stand of Timothy or clover, then by all means use Red Top. Price, subject to change, 20 cts. per lb.

ORCHARD GRASS. A valuable Grass for pasture on hay land and especially good in new timber pasture. It furnishes the first green bite in the spring and the last in the fall. Well suited to shady places, such as orchards and groves. Sow fourteen pounds per acre. Price, subject to change, \$3 per bus. (14 lbs.)

CANADIAN BLUE GRASS. Somewhat similar to Kentucky Blue Grass, but smaller and growing closer to the ground. Valuable in thin, stony land and for mixing with other Grasses for a permanent pasture. Price, subject to change, 16 cts. per lb.

MISCELLANEOUS GRASSES. The miscellaneous varieties of Grasses I have so little call for that I do not always have them in stock, but can quote special prices on them if you want them and can procure them for you at any time.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Sweet Vernal, Creeping Bent Grass, Meadow Foxtail, Red Fescue, Sheep Fescue, Water Fescue, Crested Dog-Tail, English Rye Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Wood Meadow Grass, Meadow Soft Grass, Hard Fescue.

GRASS SEED BY MAIL. Small quantities of the leading varieties of Grass seed by mail or prepaid express at about the following prices: Timothy, 20 cts. per lb.; Red Top, 25 cts. per lb.; Blue Grass, 35 cts. per lb.; Orchard Grass, 35 cts. per lb.; English Blue Grass, 35 cts. per lb.; Miscellaneous Grasses, 20 cts. to 40 cts. per lb.

PASTURE AND MEADOW MIXTURES

Most of our Western farmers have not yet learned that pastures or meadows of mixed grass are far superior to clover or Timothy alone. For either pasture or hay, best results are obtained from the use of grass seed in mixture. A number of species of Grass will insure a much denser growth than the same amount of seed of one or two kinds alone and prove less exhausting to the soil, as different Grasses require different elements for their growth. With a number of varieties you have a chance for a crop in any kind of season. I have studied the matter carefully and I believe I can fix you out with a mixture that will suit your conditions and do you some good.

PERMANENT MEADOW MIXTURE. Will make the best quality of hay, as the mixture contains such grasses as produce heavy growth and mature together. This mixture is one we send out for medium or average soils. If your soil is extra rich and strong, or especially wet, or thin and gravelly, or in some way is different from ordinary soils, let us know the conditions and we will vary the mixture to suit your requirements. Sow about twenty pounds per acre or in re-working an old meadow, use half this amount. Price, 100 lbs., or over, 13 cts. per lb.; less amounts, at 14 cts. per lb.

PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURE. Selected with a view to giving a succession of grasses coming on constantly from early spring through the dry summer weather and through the fall. It is permanent and keeps improving year after year. For new seeding use 20 lbs. per acre, or for re-seeding an old pasture about 10 lbs. per acre. Contains Blue Grass, Meadow Fescue, Orchard Grass, Alsike, White and Red Clover, Timothy and small amounts of other grasses. Price, 100 lbs., or over, 13 cts. per lb.; less amounts at 14 cts. per lb.

SPECIAL LOW LAND PASTURE MIXTURE. This mixture is intended especially for low, wet or overflow land where it is hard to get a stand of clover and Timothy. It is made up mostly of the varieties of clover and grass that succeed best in low, moist land. Sow 15 lbs. per acre for new seeding or less amount for re-seeding. Price, 100 lbs., or over, 12½ cts. per lb.; less amounts at 13 cts. per lb.

QUICK-ACTION HOG PASTURE. Not permanent, but intended for quick results where you wish to get lots of green feed as soon as possible for hogs and calves, or where you have odd lots of ground which you wish to put to use. Contains Barley, Field Peas, Rape and such quick-coming annuals as will make luxuriant growth in from six to eight weeks. Can be sown very early in the spring and will be ready for pasture by the middle of May. For use later in the season, especially for sowing in July and August for fall pasture, we vary the mixture, using more cowpeas and soybeans and sorghum. Price, 100 lbs., or over, 4½ cts. per lb.; less amounts at 5 cts. per lb.

LAWN GRASS SEED

There is a great demand for a good, reliable, ready mixed brand of lawn grass seed, for almost every one wants a nice lawn and sodding is generally too expensive. A good velvety lawn can be secured easily and quickly from seed if the ground is in good condition and good seed is used. It should be sowed very early in the spring, very thickly; about a pound to each 300 square feet. Cover lightly by raking it in and if the weather turns dry, keep well sprinkled till the grass gets a good foothold. I make a mixture of the best grasses for the purpose in a proportion that will keep a good stand of grass all through the summer. The basis of the mixture is the best grade of Blue Grass, but I have added several other sorts that help it out immensely. 15 lbs. make a bushel and will seed a space about 50 by 100 feet. Price, by mail postpaid, 35 cts. per qt., 20 cts. per pt.; by freight or express, 25 cts. per qt., any amount.

Microscope for Examining Grass Seed

Examine your own seed. This is the same kind of microscope we use in the different departments here at the seed house for examining small seed. It is the old-fashioned, three-legged kind, which is the most satisfactory kind for every day use that we have ever found. It is double lens and high power. Price, 50 cts. each, postpaid.



A farm lawn seeded with our Lawn Grass Seed. Wouldn't it be nice for every farm to look like this?

PRICE-LIST OF SEED CORN FOR 1912

Extra-selected seed, butted and tipped by hand, shelled and graded and hand picked, tested before shipping and test marked on sack. Prices f. o. b. here

Standard Varieties

	10 bus.	5 bus.	2 bus.	Bus.	½bus.	Pk.	Gal.
Shenandoah Yellow	\$2 75	\$2 85	\$2 90	\$3 00	\$1 60	\$0 85	\$0 45
White Elephant	2 75	2 85	2 90	3 00	1 60	85	45
Reid's Yellow Dent	2 75	2 85	2 90	3 00	1 60	85	45
Boone County White	2 75	2 85	2 90	3 00	1 60	85	45
Shenandoah Special	2 75	2 85	2 90	3 00	1 60	85	45
Improved Calico	2 75	2 85	2 90	3 00	1 60	85	45
Cornplanter	3 00	3 10	3 15	3 25	1 70	90	50
Iowa Silvermine	2 50	2 60	2 65	2 75	1 40	75	40
White Imperial (red cob)	2 50	2 60	2 65	2 75	1 40	75	40
Hybrid Cornplanter	2 50	2 60	2 65	2 75	1 40	75	40
						1 00	

Early Corn—80 to 90 Days

Pride of the North	2 50	2 60	2 65	2 75	1 40	75	40
Minnesota No. 13	2 50	2 60	2 65	2 75	1 40	75	40
Extra Early White Dent	2 50	2 60	2 65	2 75	1 40	75	40
Red-go-day	2 50	2 60	2 65	2 75	1 40	75	40
Flint or Yankee Corn	2 50	2 60	2 65	2 75	1 40	75	40
Evergreen Sweet Corn	2 50	2 60	2 65	2 75	1 40	75	40

Fodder and Ensilage Corn

Mammoth White Ensilage	I 35	I 45	I 50	I 60	85	50	30
Leaming Ensilage	I 35	I 45	I 50	I 60	85	50	30
Fodder Sweet Corn	I 35	I 45	I 50	I 60	85	50	30
Fodder Flint Corn	I 35	I 45	I 50	I 60	85	50	30
Early Dent Fodder Corn	I 35	I 45	I 50	I 60	85	50	30

EAR SEED CORN

In quantities of one bushel or over, we will furnish ear Corn at the same price as shelled corn. The prices above are on the very best possible quality of seed, shelled, graded and packed, ready for use in the planter. We can furnish the same corn in the ear at the same price. You will have the satisfaction of seeing it in the ear, but you will lose the shrink. It will cost you more freight and there is always some loss in shipping. It is absolutely the same quality in every way as the shelled Corn and we see no reason for making any difference in price. The ear Corn will be shipped in sacks the same as shelled Corn, unless otherwise specified. If you want it packed in boxes, add 25 cents per bushel, the actual cost of boxes. Remember, we cannot sell ear Corn except in even bushels.

Seed Corn by Mail. Single ear, any variety, each 25 cts., postpaid. Shelled seed, large packet, 10 cts.; pound, 20 cts.; 3 pounds, one variety, 50 cts. These prices apply to all varieties.

Special Prepaid Offer. An Acre for \$1. I will send 8 pounds of seed Corn, sufficient to plant one acre, any variety, for \$1, and will prepay the express to any express office in the United States, except to west of the Rocky mountains. For those states add 20 cents extra express. This will give you an acre of good corn and a good start of pure seed. Safe arrival guaranteed and all charges prepaid. This offer applies to 8 pounds of all one variety only. If you wish it divided into different varieties, figure at the prices given under "Seed Corn by Mail."

About Large Lots. The prices given in the table of prices apply to lots up to 20 bushels. On larger lots I can sometimes make special prices and would be pleased to have you write me about it. We have a big supply of the very best of seed this year, and we will probably be in a position to make favorable prices to large buyers and farmers' clubs. It won't cost you much to write and ask, any way.

Grading. The grains, in all varieties except fodder corns, are graded to 1-5 inch in thickness and either 20-64, 22-64, or 24-64 in width according to variety. Absolutely no butt or tip or uneven grains in our Corn.

Guarantee of Seed Corn. Of course, I can't guarantee you a crop, for I can't be there to plant it and tend it, but you can take the seed home and examine it and test it and call in the neighbors, and if you feel that you have been beat, you can have your money back. That's fair. All I ask is that you give me a fair shake on the deal and I will leave matters in your hands.

All seed Corn is sold subject to your own test and approval, and if not satisfactory may be returned any time within ten days after arrival and your money will be refunded. We do not and cannot guarantee the stand or the crop. When you begin to plant, our guarantee ends.

FREIGHT RATES ON SEED CORN

Freight on seed Corn is very reasonable. This table gives the through rate per 100 pounds on seed Corn from Shenandoah at this date. It will vary some, but this is approximately correct. Remember, however, that the minimum charge is for 100 pounds; so 50 pounds would cost as much as 100 pounds, and one bushel would cost about as much freight as two bushels.

Indiana

Evansville.....\$0 45

Indianapolis.....46 5

Vincennes.....37 5

Iowa

Carroll.....25

Cedar Rapids.....31 96

Davenport.....27

Kansas

Atchison.....20

Topeka.....30

Wichita.....55

Nebraska

Lincoln.....\$0 24 01

Hastings.....39 01

Kearney.....46 1

Ohio

Cincinnati.....42

Columbus.....45

Dayton.....42

Zanesville.....48

Oklahoma

Ardmore.....\$0 90

S. McAllister.....67

Guthrie.....70

Texas

Dallas.....I 00

San Antonio.....I 00

Ft. Worth.....I 00

Missouri

Kansas City.....20

St. Joseph.....15

St. Louis.....27

Illinois

Rock Island.....\$0 27

Peoria.....20 5

Chicago.....32

Arkansas

Ft. Smith.....58

Little Rock.....65

Pine Bluff.....65

South Dakota

Aberdeen.....56

Sioux Falls.....32

Deadwood.....I 32

What Is Seed Corn Worth?

It all depends on the Seed Corn. The best bargain I ever got in Seed Corn was my start of Cornplanter Corn which cost me \$14 a bushel. And the most expensive lot I ever knew of was some of neighbor bought at a sale for 50 cents a bushel. It cost him about 200 bushels in yield for every bushel he planted. Of course, both of these cases are extreme, but I do believe that if a man can get Seed Corn that is better than what he has, and will increase the yield of his Corn five to ten bushels to the acre, it is cheap at anywhere from \$2 to \$5 a bushel. The price is the last thing to look at if you get the kind of corn you want. I know that the Seed Corn I send you will be worth the money. If it don't look like your money's worth we trade back.

Your check is good.—I like to get personal checks. If you have the money to back it, the check is as good as a draft. Saves a trip to town for you, and I like to deal with folks who have a bank account.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed. We guarantee safe arrival of seed Corn to you, and in case any shipment arrives short or damaged, we will, upon receiving proper proofs from you for filing, freight claim, make good the loss to you, either by refunding or collecting the loss from the railroad.

How to Send Money. You can send money any way you please, only it is not safe to send loose silver, and loose stamps are an aggravation. The silver is almost sure to break through the envelope, unless well wrapped. If it is packed in a pasteboard card or sewed up in cloth, it is generally all right. We guarantee safe receipt of money by money order, draft, check or registered letter. Paper money in registered letter is all right.

Single Ear Tested Corn

We can fill a limited number of orders, in all varieties, for "single ear tested seed." That is, we test each ear separately, taking out six grains, sprouting them, and saving only the ears that show a good strong sprout on each of the six grains tested.

This, of course, means lots of work on our part, hard, tedious, careful work. But it also means 100 per cent seed corn, and that is certainly worth having.

We sell this single ear tested seed corn, either ear or shelled, with the guarantee that six grains from each ear have been tested, and that no corn is shipped that does not show a good strong sprout in three to five days from every grain tested. It should show a 100 per cent test for you, and if it does not you may return it and have every cent of your money back.

Price \$5 per bushel, either in the ear or shelled and graded. The ear Corn we do not ship in lots of less than one bushel, but the shelled seed may be had in smaller amounts at a slightly higher rate. The ear Corn will be boxed, the shelled seed double-sacked.

SEED CORN BUSINESS

I wish I could make you understand how we handle the seed Corn business and how much pains we take to try and get the seed Corn out in the very best possible way. The only real certain way to get you to understand it would be to have you come here and see for yourself. There would be no question about it then. I do not believe there was ever a man who came here looking for seed Corn who went away without buying, if he really had any notion of buying. Lots of local farmers living near me come to me for their seed Corn every year instead of saving their own. That will give you some idea of what the people think who absolutely know all about my business.

I wish you—every one of you—could come here and go through the Seed House yourself. I would be mighty glad to take the time to show you through and show you everything in the building. You would understand then what we are trying to do better than I can possibly tell you.

I have been in the seed Corn business for a great many years, and I expect to sell seed Corn for a great many years to come, and I know and you know that I couldn't stay in business unless I put out the right kind of seed. I am not foolish enough to think I could skin you on seed Corn and get away with it. It would be a foolish and suicidal policy to try it. I know that as well as you do. I know that the only way to stay in the seed Corn business is to put out a little better seed than anyone else in the business, and that is what I am trying to do, and that is what I am doing, too, I really believe.

I always like to have visitors at the Seed House. I am proud of what I have to show. Every man, big or little, who comes around and is at all interested in seed Corn is shown everything we have in the seed Corn line.

Prof. Holden, I guess you all know him—Prof. Holden of Ames College, the most celebrated Corn man in the world—was visiting here one day last winter, and of course I showed him all through the seed Corn department. The big seed Corn tester with its thousands of samples of seed Corn testing at once, the two big graders and the five little graders sorting and grading Corn, the big room full of girls hand-picking the Corn, and the big gang of men selecting, nubbing, shelling, or packing the Corn; in fact, the whole works.

He stood and looked it over and he said, "Field, why don't you tell people about this in your catalog? Why don't you try and make them understand what you are doing? I wish every farmer in Iowa could go through here and see this as I have seen it. I had no idea any seed-house in the country was handling seed Corn like you are, or taking so much pains with it."

Well, I have been trying to tell people about it, but somehow I can't make it seem real, like it would if you were here to see it yourself. You have heard men talk about seed Corn before, lots of it was hot-air, and I sometimes can't blame you much for thinking all seed Corn is of the same brand.

I am running a real, legitimate seed Corn business, free from get-rich-quick schemes, hot-air, inflated prices and exaggerated claims. If you approve of this kind of seed Corn business, I would like to have your orders.

Ear Seed or Shelled Seed

You can take your choice. The Corn is the same whichever way you get it. I was the first man in the seed business to push ear seed Corn, and I probably have sold more of it than any other man in the business. I still offer it for sale, and it is here for you if you want it. I really believe, however, that I can give you a better value in the graded shelled seed. The tendency in the last two or three years has been more and more toward turning out the very best possible grade of seed prepared all ready for the planter. We were the first firm to offer graded seed. This year, in addition to the most rigid selection in the ear, the best possible mechanical grading, we are hand-picking our Corn to remove any possible poor grains that may have escaped the grader. This is explained more fully on the next page. This makes it possible for us to turn out a practically perfect grade of shelled seed. We test a sample of every lot of shelled Corn and do not ship it out unless it shows satisfactory test. With the ear

Corn we make as careful selection as possible, but leave the testing to you. With ear Corn you have some waste, probably about 20 per cent to a bushel, whereas the graded seed is all clear seed, with no waste whatever. Now, I do not wish to influence you in your choice of shelled or ear seed, and I am perfectly willing to sell it to you either way you want it, but I tell you frankly that the graded seed is the best and nine-tenths of what we sell is this graded seed. It used to be that two-thirds of all we sold was ear seed Corn, but now not one bushel in ten goes out in the ear. It is simply a case of better value the other way.

If you could get it in the ear and have it graded, too, it would be all right. But you can't have both and you will simply have to take your choice. If you want ear seed Corn, I am here to sell it to you, and it will be mighty fine Corn, too, but no matter how good it is, it will never shell up all just alike, best you can do. If you order it shelled you get it graded, and when you come to plant, you will agree that it is a mighty nice way to have it.

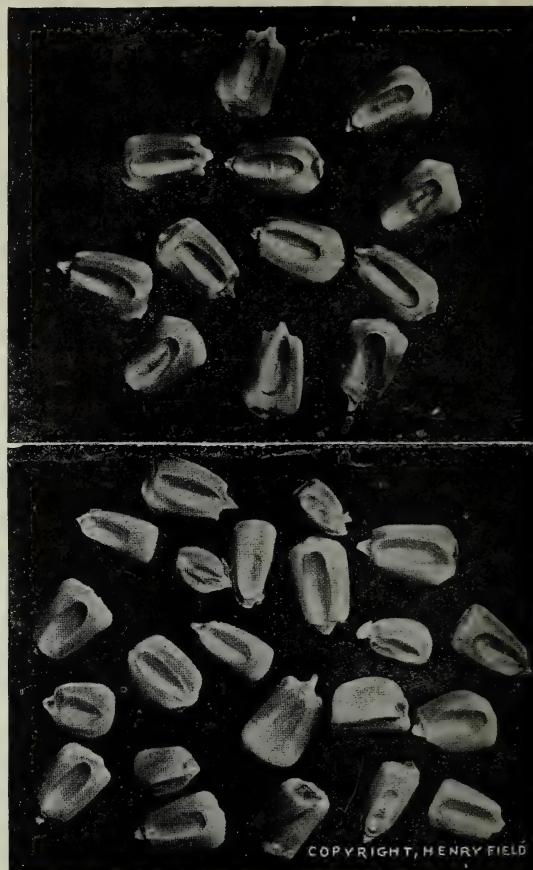
Any seed Corn that is shipped you, if it doesn't look like you think it ought to, ship it back and I will refund every cent you paid. I sell it subject to your own test and approval. I will sell you Corn that you will be proud to show to your neighbors, either the seed or the crop. I will sell you the seed either ear or shelled, and if you want every ear tested, I will do that for you.

Test Your Seed. Don't wait until spring and go to the crib and trust to luck that the seed will grow. Get after it right now. Use the home-made type of germination box, or any way you please. The only important thing is to keep the seed moist and warm. As good a way as any is to take, say 100 grains and wrap them in several folds of wet newspapers, tie up in a cigar box, and set it on a shelf by the kitchen stove.

Prof. Holden, when asked what he would say if he was allowed to give but one order regarding the growing of corn, answered that it would be, "Test the germinating power of every ear of corn to be planted." He considers that point the most important of all. And he is, as usual, about right. The best seed Corn on earth is of no account unless it will grow and grow well. I test every bit of my seed Corn and advise you to do the same. Whether you save your own seed or buy it, test it.



Seed Corn in the tester



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Graded and Ungraded Seed Corn

Which Would You Rather Have?

This picture, made from a photograph, gives the argument for my graded seed Corn better than I could give it in words. You have all seen the last kind, now I would like to have a chance to show you some of the first kind.

I grade my shelled Corn till it is as near as possible all one size, and I guarantee it to work perfectly in any corn planter.

All my seed Corn is tested and subject to test. If not as represented, we trade back. I ship it either ear or shelled. If you say so, I will ship it on approval.

I sell garden seeds that will really grow, and flower seeds that will bloom.

Now, if you can't trade on that basis, there is no trade in you.



The Ear Corn Sorting Belt. The Corn gets its first sorting here, the good ears being picked off from the belt as it goes by and butted and tipped on the revolving wheels shown

GRADED SEED CORN

The illustration (page 34) tells the story better than I could tell it in words. Study it carefully and you will see the point. The lower half of the picture represents an ordinary grade of seed Corn. It is sound and it will all grow, but to save your life you could not get an even stand with it. Some hills would have four or five grains and some would have one or two, or maybe none at all. If those big, round, thick grains got to rolling around in the bottom of the Corn-planter box they would not let any of the Corn through. You know it yourself, but even with the best of the small tanning mills it is impossible to separate the different shapes. It takes a mill built especially for the work, and as yet there are but very few of them in use. The upper half of the picture shows a sample of its work. Elegant, isn't it. We select the seed ears carefully for the type and purity, make sure they will grow perfectly, shell off the poor grains at both ends, and then pass them over to the new mills. No guesswork about it there. If a grain is a little too thick, out it goes. If it is a hair's breadth too narrow, or too wide, or too light, out it goes. The upper half of the photo shows you what it looks like after the mill is done with it.

Let Me Help You with Your Corn

Really, truly and honestly I believe I can do you some good in the seed Corn line. I can help you in choosing the proper variety for your soil and climate, and I can help you by furnishing absolutely first-class seed at a reasonable price.

In the first place, I believe in using the very best possible strains of varieties of the very highest possible breeding. We have our seed Corn grown on good, rich upland. (Bottom land Corn is nice to look at, but not so good for seed.) We select the very best ears for seed, take good care of them, and protect them from freezing and dampness. The Corn before it finally is ready to ship is passed on by three different sets of men. It is butted and tipped, carefully inspected for germination, and, if at all suspicious, is thrown out. If the Corn is to be sold shelled ready for the planter, it is graded after being shelled, then hand-picked for possible off-color or partially broken grains, then graded again both for thickness and width. This grading we consider very important, and when the Corn is finally sent out we guarantee it to grade within 1-64 of an inch either way from the standard width for that variety, and still closer than that on thickness. This gives you Corn that will run in an edge drop planter in ideal fashion.

We watch closely the germination, and a sample of every lot is tested before the Corn is used. Or, if you are willing to pay for the extra work, we will test every ear separately and give you only ears which show a perfect germination on each of the six grains tested from that ear.

How the Corn Is Sorted and Prepared for Seed

I suppose you know we now have the finest Seed Corn building in the United States. We have spent over \$40,000 in fixing up a plant that shall be second to none in the country. The Corn, as it comes from the field, is stored in a dry, ventilated building, where it will keep in perfect condition until we need it.

Then it is conveyed into the workroom where the sorting is done. All this conveying is done by endless cotton belts which carry the ears without shelling or bruising

them and the Corn is all inspected and sorted and passed on by three different sets of men before it finally goes as seed.

This picture shows one of the sorting belts where the Corn is sorted and butted and tipped. Those little buzz wheels that show in the picture are the nubbing wheels. These run at a high rate of speed and an ear of Corn can be butted and tipped in a jiffy by holding it against the wheels. The poor ears are allowed to pass by on their way to the dump. The good ones are picked off, butted and tipped and thrown on another belt which takes them to the boss's table near the sheller. Here they are looked over carefully again, inspected for germination, and if satisfactory they go to the sheller.

We use an old-style sheller, run at a slow speed, so as not to crack the grains or knock the caps off. From the sheller the Corn goes to the grader, which has four sorting screens and all kinds of wind suction and here gets rigid sorting.

The Corn is now practically ready for shipment, and until this year we had considered that it had had every possible care that we could give it, still we were not entirely satisfied and did not feel that it was quite as good as it should be to keep up with our high standard. Especially in white Corn there would sometimes be a few off-colored grains, showing a trace of yellow, caused by pollen drifting with the wind from some field of yellow Corn maybe a quarter of a mile away. These did not show in the ear before it was shelled; for the

white caps hid the yellow and it would not show until after the Corn was shelled; then there would be an occasional round-shaped grain that would jump over the edge of the screen in the grader, and there would be grains with a crack in them or slightly discolored in some way, or there would be a little bruised place in the middle of the ear that escaped the men who sorted and butted and tipped it in the first place. The only way to give Seed Corn the final touch of quality is to hand-pick it. We tried it on a small scale last year and we were so well pleased with it that in the future all our Seed Corn (except ensilage, or fodder Corn) will be hand-picked.

We have an endless belt, 16 inches wide and traveling at a very slow speed, about 12 feet a minute. An automatic gate at the upper end lets the Corn out from the receiving bin and spreads it, one kernel deep, over the width of the belt. A row of sharp-eyed, quick-fingered girls on each side of the belt watch the slowly moving stream of Corn and remove any inferior kernels. Probably it is not over one grain in a hundred, but it is worth going over to get even that one grain. One of our best Corn men is in charge of this work and sits at the lower end of the belt all the time, where he can watch the finished product and see that the girls are doing the work right.

The Necessity of Hand-Picking. Now, maybe it is not absolutely necessary that this Corn should be hand-picked, for it is mighty good Corn to start with, only the best ears have been used, it has been carefully selected in the ear and graded as well as the best improved machinery could do it, but I always did believe that there was only one way to do a thing right, and that was to do it the best possible way that could be imagined. My ambition is to put out the best seed Corn that has ever been sold.

Now, if there is any way to secure better seed Corn, handle it better, or go to any more pains to get out a perfect article of seed Corn, we have never heard of it.



The final process. Inspecting the graded shelled Corn before it is sacked. Any ill-shaped or off-colored grains that have escaped the grading process are removed here

Corn, Shenandoah Yellow

Southwest Iowa, and especially this Nishna Valley, is acknowledged the greatest Corn region in the United States, and here at Shenandoah has been developed a strain of yellow Corn that has made lots of money for the growers, lots of fame for several seedsmen, and advertised Shenandoah to the farthest-most corners of the Corn belt. It has come to be known as the "Shenandoah Yellow." This tells the whole story.

While I do not claim it to be "90-day" Corn, it is the earliest big Corn grown; but little later than the 90-day type and considerably larger. If you want something for right, real early, this is not what you want; but if you want a good, big, heavy, deep-grained, yellow Corn that is strictly thoroughbred and will outyield any other yellow you can get, and will ripen in any ordinary season as far north as Sioux City and farther than that most years, this is what you want. It has been worked up and perfected by degrees, always working toward a fixed type, till we now believe that we have the best and most distinct type of yellow Corn to be found anywhere. It is the great main crop Corn for the central part of the Corn belt. Draw a line through Marshalltown, Iowa, Fremont, Neb., and passing just south of Chicago, and you will have its northern limit of safety. Anywhere this side of that line south it is the Corn to grow. Its origin is uncertain, as it has been a fixed type here for a great many years back, and is probably the result of intercrossing of choice varieties brought here by the settlers from Illinois and Indiana in the early seventies.

Description

Ear medium to large-medium size. Should be 10 inches long and 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ in circumference. Mostly 18 rows, but sometimes 16 or 20. Good seed ears will weigh 14 to 16 ounces when thoroughly dry, with occasional specimens up to 18 and will shell out 86 per cent to 88 per cent. Its small cob and deep grain make it weigh heavy and shell out uncommonly well. Cylindrical form and well-filled at the ends. Grains five-eighths to three-fourths inches deep and thickly packed. No waste space. Rough on top. Large germs. The rows run generally straight.

Stalk is of medium height, generally about 9 feet on good ground; very stout especially below the ear, which is set at 4 feet from the ground, or a little more. It has a tendency to produce two good ears to the stalk. The stalks are thick-jointed and the leaves are noticeably close together, wide and deep green. It roots deep and seems to stand extremes of weather better than most varieties. In fact, it seems to be a true western type, always ready for whatever may come and never ready to give up.

An Official Record

There was a big Corn show held in connection with the Farmers' Institute here, and as this is the center of the seed country, the competition was fierce, especially in two of the classes, best ten ears yellow and best acre.

Here is what we did with Shenandoah Yellow.

Best 10 Ears Yellow Corn. Won by Shenandoah Yellow. This was out of a field of contract corn grown for me for seed by Frank Keenan.

Best Proven Yield on a Measured Acre. Won by an acre of Shenandoah Yellow that made 101 bushels and 40 pounds. This was from the same field as above. The contest was very rigid, judges appointed by the Institute supervising the husking and weighing of the Corn.

This was an open and official contest, and all the leading growers and varieties of this vicinity were represented. The Shenandoah Yellow won out easily. Comment is unnecessary. Now if you are looking for Corn that will make 100 bushels per acre in field culture and win out on form at the same time, I can fix you out.

Still at the Top

I have always counted this my best yellow Corn and with constant selection it is getting better every year. My crop this year is the finest I ever had. I have no hesitancy in saying that for all the central cornbelt this is the best yellow Corn you can grow. It has the form, the color, and the deep grain, and above all the size and yield that will make the big crops. What we are after is the 100 bushel per acre, and this Corn will come nearer to it, year after year, than any yellow Corn I have ever seen.

See page 33 for Corn Price-List, Guarantee and General Instructions

Drought-Proof Corn

I don't suppose there is any such thing as a real drought-proof corn. If there were, Arizona and Nevada would be shipping out corn.

But we came pretty near having a test on it here in southwest Iowa last summer. We didn't get a drop of rain from Decoration day till some time in September, and in spite of it we made a pretty good crop on Shenandoah Yellow, White Elephant and Cornplanter. We had lots of it that made right at 60 bushel per acre and that's going some for a year with no rain.

Drought-proof ability depends mostly on the vitality and strong constitution of the corn used, and that's where these varieties of mine shine. Of course good soil and good culture count for a whole lot, too, but these would be of no use unless you used a variety of corn that was rugged, sound, and able to stand grief.

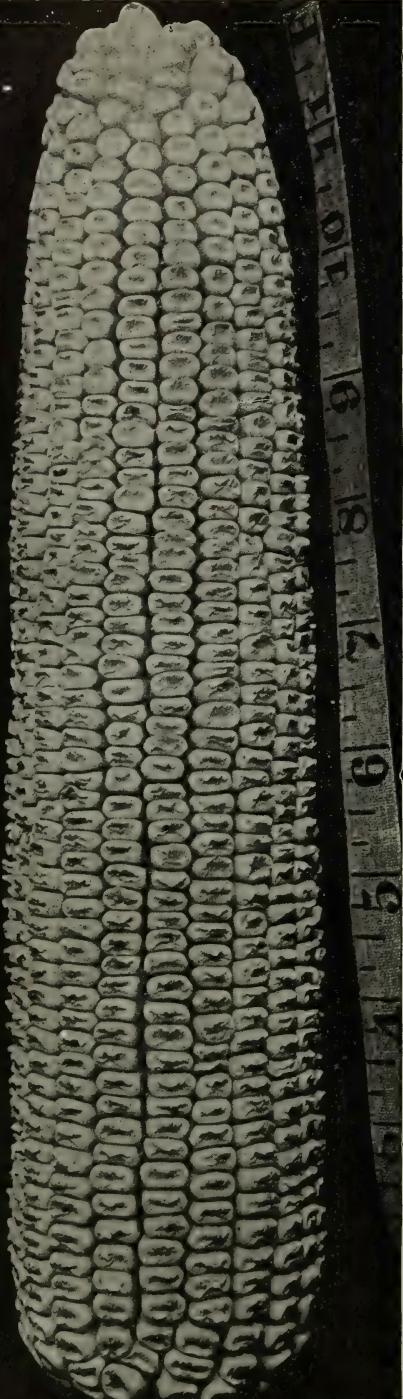
A dry, hard, season like the past one, is the true test of varieties of corn, and I really believe that lots of my customers made away here from 10 to 25 bushels more corn per acre on account of my seed corn standing the dry weather better than other sorts. I have had hundreds of letters from customers telling me exactly that.

It will pay you to try it and prove it for yourself.

Shenandoah Yellow

My idea of good Corn. A trifle oversize, maybe, but not coarse enough to hurt. Rough-topped, deep, wide grain; good heavy ears and lots of them. If you don't like the looks of this ear of Corn, write and tell me how to improve on it.

H. F.



White Elephant, The Largest Corn Grown

This enormous white Corn brought out by me a few years ago has proved to be the greatest winner in seed Corn that has ever been sent out. I sold over 8,000 bushels of it last year and shipped it to practically every state in the union that grows corn, and I have had universally good reports from it. Even in New England it made a good crop. I have had hundreds of letters about it (maybe I can send you one from your locality if you wish), and not a kick in the lot. It has proved to be all that I claimed in size, appearance and yield, and a little earlier than I predicted. There is no Corn anywhere near its size that is as early.

As early as Silvermine, it is nearly half longer, and in fact bigger than any white Corn I have ever grown, except possibly the new "Cornplanter" Corn; I won't swear that it will make 200 bushels to the acre, for I doubt if any Corn ever did, but it will come nearer to it than any other Corn will. It and the Cornplanter are a revolt against the tendency of the last few years to breed Corn down too fine. The farmers in this part of the Corn belt are getting tired of the little 8- or 9-inch ears with pretty tips and a little wee cob. What they want is a whacking big ear a foot long, with lots of Corn on it, medium heavy cob and a big stalk. It is the same thing that the Poland China hog men have just been through.

Description

A pure white Corn of immense size and unusual length. Bulk of crop if on good land, will run 11 to 13 inches, with occasional specimens 14 or even 15 inches long. The one in the illustration is about 11. Grain medium deep (five-eighths inch), very wide and thick. Chalky white on top and clearer below. Germ very large. Not so rough top as Silvermine, but of the true "dent" type. Rows 14 or 16, straight and close together. Cob, pure white and medium size. Shape, cylindrical with butt end slightly swelled. Notice in the picture. Season, about the same as Silvermine, say 100 days. Stalks about medium height and very heavy up to the ear, which is generally set at about 5 feet or a little less. Stands up uncommonly well, practically no down Corn.

This Corn originated with an old man a little farther down the valley, and has been selected and bred to a certain type for 15 or 20 years. None of us could get any seed of it till three or four years ago. I have never seen or heard of any Corn like it anywhere else, and you will find it entirely distinct from other varieties.

Dozens of men who bought seed of this Corn from me last winter have written me that they were having calls from their neighbors

for all they had to spare for seed, and that the only kick they had coming was that I did not induce them to buy more seed to start with. I honestly believe that this is the most profitable Corn that can be found for the central Corn belt. It is vigorous, healthy, a rank grower and an enormous yielder. Early enough to ripen easily, as deep grained as Silvermine, bigger than Boone County White. ears a foot long, no down Corn, and a corn that will always overrun in weight either ear or shelled. That kind of Corn is good enough for me. How does it strike you? Remember the shelled seed is graded so it will work in the edge drop planters perfectly. This is a mighty big thing when you come to think of it.

I have just said about all I know of this wonderful Corn; and say, if those fellows down in New England make no kick about growing it in that rocky, rough ground and fickle climate of theirs, how in the mischief can you farmers out here in the Corn belt knock, where you have the best Corn land in the world?

Don't wait until your neighbor is planting his Corn, and then get grouchy because he won't supply you with any. He wants every grain that he can get, and you bet he plants it, too. Come to me, I am the Corn man; I can supply you with all the Corn you can use.

Surprise your neighbors, get them talking about your new fields of Corn; you can be just sure that as soon as they see those whacking big ears of Corn a foot long or more they'll want to buy every grain of seed you can spare. Your boys will certainly like to husk this Corn, so big, nice to handle and takes only one-half the work.

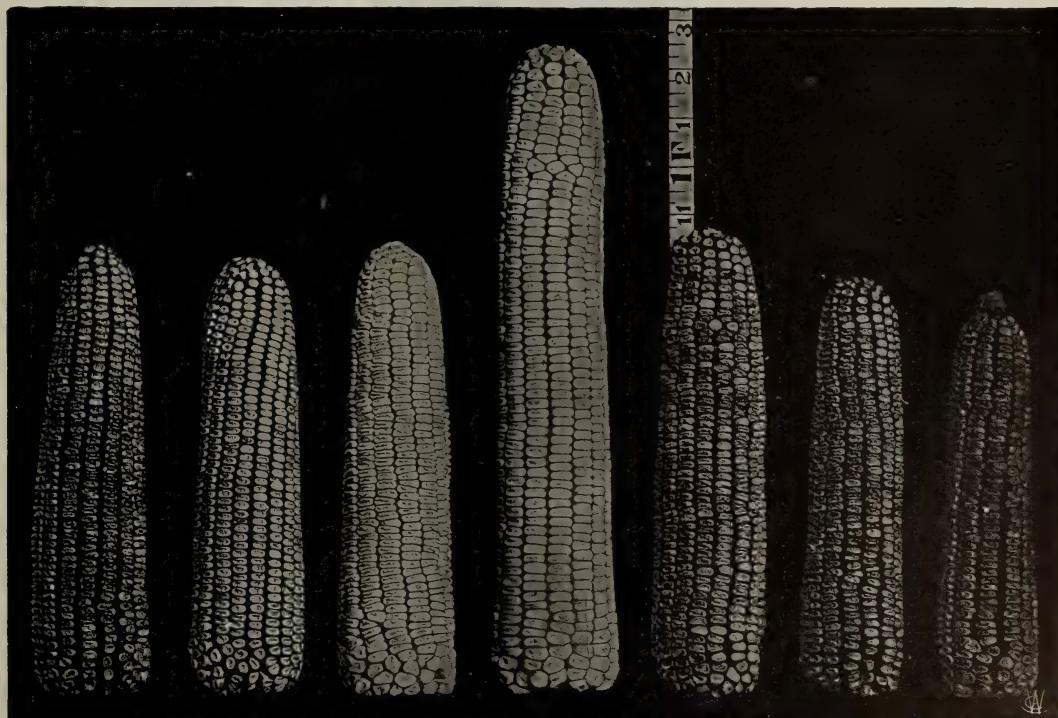
You farmers want as much for your money as you can get, and I don't blame you. Get more Corn-money back, plant every inch of your Corn ground with White Elephant Corn. Bigger ears and more Corn. Make every stalk count. Buy the right kind of seed and plant profitable Corn. This Corn stands alone in size and crop.

The White Elephant is not a show corn, and never will be. It is too large and too coarse to score well. It is not a pretty corn, except that "Handsome is as handsome does." But when it comes to bushels in the wagon-box, it's right there with the goods.

Probably no corn in the whole list so easily adapts itself to changes in soil and climate. It seems peculiarly immune to the sensitiveness of some varieties in this regard.

I have had splendid reports on it from York state, Michigan, South Dakota, Wyoming, Oregon, Arizona, and Texas, as well as all the regular Central and Southern corn-growing states, and about the best photograph I ever had of it was sent me from Rhode Island. Think of it! you couldn't get much farther away from home with Iowa corn. So don't be afraid about moving this corn.

See page 33 for Corn Price-List, Guarantee and General Instructions



Legal Tender Reid's Yellow Dent Iowa Silvermine Field's White Elephant Shenandoah Yellow Shenandoah Special 90-Day Corn

SOME REAL SEED CORN—A TYPICAL EAR. EACH OF THE SEVERAL MIGHTY GOOD VARIETIES.

"Cornplanter"

OUR IMPROVED BOONE COUNTY WHITE CORN

The demand in seed Corn is for a big ear, moderately rough, and of fine quality. That is, it should show the deep grain, fine tips and butts, and other marks of good breeding. The trouble has been that when you got Corn a foot long it was coarse and inclined to be short grain. If you got the deep grain and fine tips, the ears would be little.

In the new "Cornplanter" Corn, I have just what we have all been looking for. I didn't originate it myself, but it is good enough that I had to admit that it was better than anything I had, and you know that means a good deal. A few years ago it skinned us all at our Corn show—farmers, seeds-men, and all.

It does a body good to get well beaten sometimes. We got badly whipped out on white Corn at the show that time. We scooped everything on yellow, and we thought we were well fixed on the white, but a farmer from the north part of the county came down with twenty-five ears of big white Corn that he entered in the free-for-all-class, and we weren't in it for a minute. The prize in that class was a new Avery corn-planter, and he got it. But I got that Corn after the show, and I have improved on what he had.

The corn was some he had grown from seed secured from a friend in Illinois, who had started with Boone County White. It resembles that Corn more than any other, but is different in several ways.

After the show I bought the twenty-five ears and planted about two acres and a half with them. Owing to cut-worms I got a poor stand, but I got about 200 bushels of the finest corn I ever saw. Out of that amount I saved seed for 100 acres. That is the start of what I offer now. I am free to admit it is the best Corn I have ever had on the place. It has the size, the form, and the yield. The big growthy type is there, and the quality, too. In the three years I have had it I have improved it materially, and I don't believe many Corn-growers can show the equal of it. I know no seedsman can.

Description

A pure white Corn on a white cob. Not a red cob in the lot. Ears over average length. The original twenty-five averaged 12 inches long. In a good crop, a large amount of the ears will carry this length. Not slender like so much of the long Corn, but big in proportion. Very deep grain, not overly wide. Rows, generally 20, sometimes 22 or 24, and occasionally 18. As perfect shape as Reid's Yellow Dent. That is the striking thing about it—big, long ears, beautiful shape, perfect butts and tips, and deep grain. Grains fit

A dollar's worth of Seed Corn and about a million dollars' worth of girl



Corn, but big in proportion. Very deep grain, not overly wide. Rows, generally 20, sometimes 22 or 24, and occasionally 18. As perfect shape as Reid's Yellow Dent. That is the striking thing about it—big, long ears, beautiful shape, perfect butts and tips, and deep grain. Grains fit



and we weren't

very tightly together, showing a square rather than a rounded top. Stalk very strong and of medium height. Ears always lop over, but shanks are not long enough to blow off easily. Season about the same as Boone County White, or say 110 days. Ripens in plenty of time in this latitude and 100 miles north. Compared with other varieties, it is about two inches longer than Boone—better shape, better grain and dries out better. Not so long as White Elephant, but rougher and larger around. No other white Corn can compare with it, and I have tried pretty much all of them. In yield it is ahead of all others. There is no question about this. All who have seen it growing admit that, and they all report it the admiration of the neighborhood. Now, if you want to beat 'em all at the Corn show in the fall, this is your Corn. All seed sold subject to rejection, and after you get it, if you think I have stretched things any, write and let me know and we will trade back.

Tight Boxes for Ear Corn

There has been some talk of a raise in freight rates on crated ear Corn, so I have laid in a supply of solid boxes, and if the railroads insist on discriminating against crated corn, I will ship in tight boxes, so there will be no raise in the freight to you. I will look out for that part of it.

A First Generation Hybrid (CORNPLANTER AND WHITE ELEPHANT)

I don't know whether you have ever made any study of crossing and hybridizing or not, but I have made quite a study of it, and besides reading everything I could get on the subject, I have done considerable experimenting along that line myself.

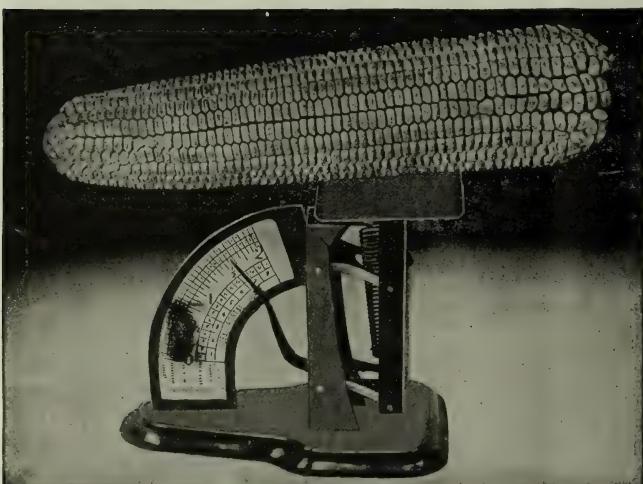
There is a Government Bulletin issued about a year ago called "The Importance of First Generation Hybrids in Seed Corn" or some such title. Write to your congressman to get it for you. It's mighty interesting reading, and will explain what I am talking about better than I can tell you here.

In brief, the theory is this way (and it seems to work out in practice, too). The first cross or hybrid between two distinct and pure-bred varieties is, as a rule, stronger, better, and more prolific than either parent. This applies to the first cross only. If carried farther it degenerates into a mongrel.

In corn this means that seed produced by a straight cross between two distinct and pure-bred varieties will make better corn and a larger yield than either parent variety, but the produce of that crop could not be used further for seed. You understand, the crossing or hybridizing in corn is done by planting two varieties in alternate rows and detasseling all the stalks of one of the varieties so that the pollen must all come from the other sort. The corn on the detasseled stalks will then all be a straight cross of the two.

The Government tests show from 10% to 50% increase in yield by the use of this first-cross seed, and my experiments show the same.

Now I have quite a crop of seed this year that is a straight cross between Cornplanter and White Elephant, and I want to have it as widely tested as possible, so will sell what I can spare of it, a peck in a place, at \$1 per peck. That will plant about two acres. Try it out and report.



An ear of the "Cornplanter"

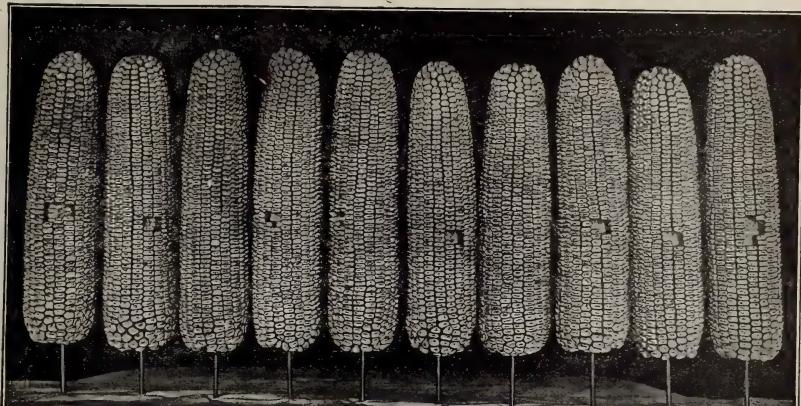
See page 33 for Corn Price-List, Guarantee and General Instructions

Boone County White Corn

This famous Illinois Corn is, in my opinion, a better variety than Reid's Yellow Dent, but is not so well known. It is being grown to a considerable extent here now and is becoming quite popular.

It is a very large white Corn, somewhat like Silvermine, larger and later. It is larger around than White Elephant but not so long.

Description. Ear 10 to 11 inches long, cylindrical, 18 to 22 rows, generally 20. Grain very deep and rather rough. Well filled at both ends. Cobs always white and medium size. Very large and a heavy yielder. Season 110 to 120 days. Not safe for planting north of Des Moines, but for anywhere south of there it is a very valuable Corn. Price, see page 33.



This picture shows what is supposed to be a perfect type of Boone County White, and is worth studying on that account. I don't want you to think, though, that all my corn is as good as this—I wish it was; some day maybe it will be; I am working toward it.

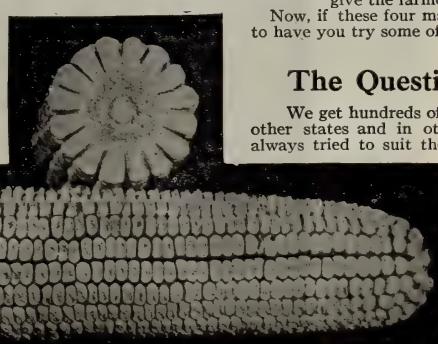
IOWA SILVERMINE

This is more generally grown throughout the Corn-belt and more widely and favorably known than any other white Corn. It is a sure cropper, middling early, deep-grained, pure white, and a good Corn every way. On old, thin land it will make a better crop than any Corn you could plant, as it seems to be able to adapt itself to hard conditions. In fact, this is true of most white Corn, but the "Silvermine" will come nearer to making a crop on thin land than any of them. On very rich land it has made some enormous yields, but I think that there the White Elephant would beat it. The shape of the ear is well shown in the photo below, taken from one of my stock seed ears. I have been selecting the Silvermine for several years with a view of getting the deepest possible grain and the highest possible shelling test. I have a strain now that I have not seen equaled anywhere. It is the true rough-topped, deep-grained type that is so much sought for by most white Corn men. Cob is very small and pure white. Rows 16, very straight and very close together. Shape cylindrical. Stalk a little below average height, about 8 feet on good ground. Season 100 days. If you want a new start of the best type of Silvermine you ever saw, I've got it, and can supply you with either ear or shelled Corn. The shelled seed is all graded so it will work in any planter. As I have a big supply of it I shall be pleased to quote special prices on large lots. Price, see page 33.

The Perfect Bushel of Corn. Uncle Henry Wallace says: "The perfect bushel of Corn is a little like the perfect family, or the perfect neighborhood—something very rare in this weak, erring world of ours. Go to your own crib and pick out a bushel of the best ears you can find, and see how rare is the perfect ear, one that comes up to the standard in every way." I've got some pretty good Corn, but I don't want you to think it is all perfect ears. Just the same, I am sure you cannot get better Corn anywhere at any price. I know the Corn I sell.

Your Check is Good

Don't wait to get a draft or money order. Your check will suit us just as well if you have the money in the bank to back it up.



Iowa Silvermine, standard white for central belt

IMPERIAL WHITE (Red Cob)

This is a big, heavy, rank-growing white Corn, with a red cob object to a red cob in white Corn, but the fact remains that many farmers prefer it, and it often seems to do better than the white-cob white. This may be just a fancy, but there is certainly a strong sentiment in many places in favor of red-cob Corn.

It is certainly a good Corn any way, and I know you will like it. The ear is large, deep-grained, and medium in thickness. Stalks very heavy and stand up well. No down Corn.

The Four Vital Points of Corn

There are four vital points on seed Corn that I have always insisted on and it will do no harm to sum them up here.

1. Germination.—It must grow and grow well. No matter how good a variety is, it will do you no good unless it will grow. We test all our seed Corn and sell it subject to your own test and rejection.

2. Grading.—It must be so graded so it will run well in any planter. You can't get good seed otherwise. It takes special and expensive machinery, and we have fitted up so we can turn out a mighty near perfect quality.

3. Thoroughbred Types.—A man is always proud of Corn that "shows the breeding," Corn that looks alike in the pile. This special breeding and selection from year to year, and this is what we have been doing for years.

4. Yield.—You want varieties that will give you big yields. This is the most important of all. What we all aim at is 100 bushels to the acre of shelled Corn. Mighty few of us strike it, but we are working that way. In our seed business we have always put yield ahead of fine points and have tried to send out varieties that will give the farmers big yields.

Now, if these four main points on seed Corn fit your ideas, I shall be glad to have you try some of our seed Corn.

The Question of Acclimated Seed Corn

We get hundreds of letters every winter asking if our Corn will do well in other states and in other soils. It all depends on the variety. We have always tried to suit the variety to the climate where the choice is left to us.

From the thousands of reports we get from customers, we know about what to depend on.

We have varieties early enough and hardy enough to fit any part of the corn-belt no matter how cold or how thin. We can give you kinds that will succeed in the far South. We can insure success even in New England. It is simply a question of choosing a suitable variety.

If you tell me that you want a seed corn that will grow in your locality and produce big crops, I know I have the kind you want—not just "seed corn," but a variety that I will select to meet the conditions under which your corn is grown. I know what my seed corn will do in all parts of the country.

SHENANDOAH SPECIAL CORN

There has always been a call from my customers in the northern part of the state and in Minnesota and the Dakotas for an earlier strain of the Shenandoah Corn. The regular type would generally ripen for them but they would occasionally get caught with an early frost and they wanted an earlier type of the same Corn. We have been experimenting along that line for some time by selecting the earliest ears to ripen and planting them separately. These ears are generally smaller than the others and smoother, as you have probably noticed. By keeping this up for a number of years, keeping the best ears all the time and throwing out any that were at all shallow, we have at last succeeded in fixing a strain that is the earliest dent Corn that I have ever seen and at the same time almost as large as the regular Shenandoah type and fully as deep-grained. It is almost as early as *Pride of the North* and much larger. There are few, even of the big varieties, that are ahead of it in yield and none that can approach it in combined yield and earliness.

It is simply the Shenandoah Yellow about an inch shorter, an inch less in circumference and ten days earlier. It is of the smooth or true "dent" type instead of being rough like the parent, and the grain is harder. Color a deep yellow with a light cap. It is remarkably thoroughbred and uniform in appearance and comes "as like as two peas." It is no cross-bred stuff. Grain is very deep, and it weighs and shells out exceptionally well. The best specimen ears are about 9 inches long and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. A little more tapering than the parent and smoother and harder. It should shell out about 88. Cob small and red. Stalks comparatively short (about 8 feet), but sturdy and tough and rather wide and spreading in appearance. Stands up well. I have had fine reports on it from everywhere. In the past cool summer it ripened nicely way up in Minnesota and the Dakotas. It was also very successful in the East, and ripened there in many localities where it was thought that nothing but flint Corn could be grown. The photo shows well the shape and appearance. The ear shown there is over 9 inches, which is about the extreme length. The Farm and Home published this report of its behavior on the paper's trial-grounds at Springfield, Mass. "A rank-growing yellow dent, especially promising. Produced a large growth of fodder with big ears which were well glazed and in the best condition to put in the silo at time of cutting." Price, see page 33.

REID'S YELLOW DENT

This is the best-advertised Corn in America and has won more prizes at Corn shows than all other Corn put together. It is remarkably uniform and thoroughbred, and if you want something that will make the prettiest Corn you ever saw the Reid is what you want. It was brought out first in Illinois, and the growers there got it down to perfection, but they got it down almost too fine. They went in for fine tips, straight rows, small cob, etc., and gradually ran it down in vigor and size till the first that came in here was poor Corn, according to our ideas, and at first I refused to offer it.

We started in, however, to work it over to our idea of good Corn, and now I am ready to offer a strain of Reid's that approaches the Iowa idea. It is rougher than the original Illinois type, bigger in every way, bigger stalks and more vigorous. The cob is larger, but not at the expense of depth of grain. It is still remarkably deep-grained.

Shenandoah Special, 90 days.
Shenandoah Yellow, 100 days
The Corn that has made Shenandoah famous

way, bigger stalks and more vigorous. The cob is larger, but not at the expense of the circumference of the ear.

The photo will give you a good idea of the type. It is mighty good Corn. Color deep yellow with a rather light cap. Grains very closely packed, butts and tips almost entirely covered over. Grains very deep and dented to top. Slightly rough. Season 110 days. If you have tried the Illinois type and found it a disappointment, I think this will suit you.

Grade Your Own Seed Corn

I have for years preached the grading of seed corn, but the trouble has been that there was no suitable machine of small size that would do the work. I have a big power machine that does beautiful work, but it cost hundreds of dollars and is entirely too large for the ordinary farmer.

I have been asked hundreds of times by my customers to recommend some small machine to do the work. I have at last found a machine that does it.

It is the Hero Corn Grader, made by a friend of mine in Minnesota. I got one and gave it a thorough trial before I would recommend it to my customers, and it actually does "deliver the goods."

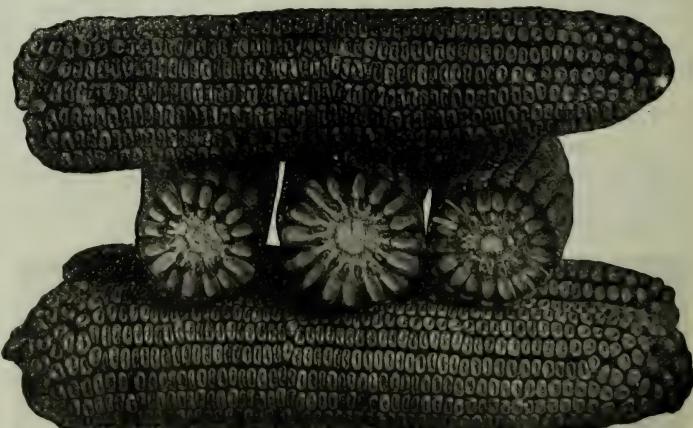
It will actually take out every butt and tip grain, and the good grains that are left it will separate into three grades according to width.

It is the good stand that makes a big yield. You know that. Test your seed corn, or buy some of my 100 per cent single ear tested Corn, and grade it in this machine, and there's nothing in the world to hinder your getting three stalks to the hill.

Boys, here is a chance to make money. Get one of these machines and grade seed Corn for your neighbors. You can get 25¢ a bushel for grading it (and it's worth lots more than that to a man to have his seed Corn graded), and you can grade 3 bushels an hour, or 25 to 30 bushels a day. Good money in it.

The machines are fully guaranteed, both by us and the manufacturer, and if they don't do the work can be returned and your money will be refunded.

Special cash price \$11.00 net, packed and on board cars. The man who makes them sells them at \$12 on a 30-day-trial proposition, but this \$11 proposition is lots better, for if you don't like the machine you can have your money back, anyway.



Reid's Yellow Dent. The rougher, or Iowa type. These are larger, rougher and longer ears than the original type, and we think much better

EARLY CORN

I have a big sale every year on early varieties of Corn for replanting. If there comes a cold, wet spell about the last half of May, I am always covered up with orders for Corn to replant with, but I always prepare for it, and have a stock of early varieties on hand all shelled up, graded and ready to ship. Send along your orders by mail, telegraph, or telephone, and I will fix you out.

For the northern part of the Corn-belt, the varieties given here are the ones for the main planting. They are all early, hardy varieties that will ripen easily as far north as Corn can be grown at all.

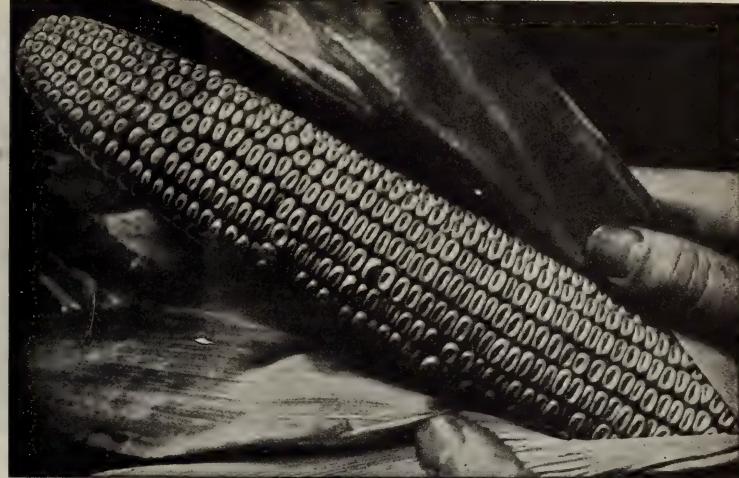
Acclimated Seed Corn. On most of these early sorts I can supply Dakota- or Wisconsin-grown seed for those who prefer it. The northern seed is apt to be a little earlier, but not so large, and is always a shallower grain.

This year we have a very fine lot of Dakota-grown seed of Minnesota No. 13; in fact, all our seed of that variety was grown for us in Dakota. In the Pride of the North and the Extra Early White Dent we can supply either Iowa or Dakota seed, as you may prefer. The Iowa Corn is the largest and the Dakota Corn the earliest.

Red 90 Day, or Red Bloody Butcher.

This variety was brought here from Illinois the "grasshopper year" (1875), by farmers who had to replant their Corn in June and after the grasshoppers had eaten off the first planting. It has been carefully selected and kept pure by some of these farmers ever since, and is the most popular extra-early Corn grown here. When a man has to replant in June or has a wet piece of land that is slow in getting ready to plant, he always hunts around for some of the Red Ninety-day Corn, and he is sure of a crop. It is also fine for August hog feed. It comes in a couple of weeks before most of the Corn, and the hog-raisers generally have a few acres of this to start the shoats with before the other Corn is fit to feed. Although so early it is a good yielder, and I have seen it make as high as 65 bushels per acre.

In color it is a deep cherry-red with white cap; cob small and pure white. Ears 8 to 9 inches long and rather slender; generally 14 rows. Stalk medium height and moderately heavy. Grains dented and sometimes rough. Remarkably thoroughbred and always comes true to type.



Minnesota No. 13. Earliest Dent Corn grown



Pride of the North, Iowa-grown

It can be planted in this latitude as late as the middle of June and make a safe crop. Can be used as main crop as far north as St. Paul.

Pride of the North. (Yellow Ninety-Day.)

A very desirable first-early dent Corn suitable for main crop as far north as St. Paul. It is remarkably thoroughbred and true to type, and the strain I offer is the best I have ever seen. It has been carefully selected here for several seasons and is much better than most of the Pride of the North. Color deep yellow, grains quite deep, with very small, bright red cob. Rows generally 14 or 16, grain rather narrow and inclined to be rough on top. It is generally about 8 inches long, but as it almost always makes two

ears to the stalk it makes a good yield, often equal to the big varieties. It is very hardy and will stand cold weather and poor land almost like flint Corn. If you have to replant it late as the last of June in this latitude, this will make a fair crop.

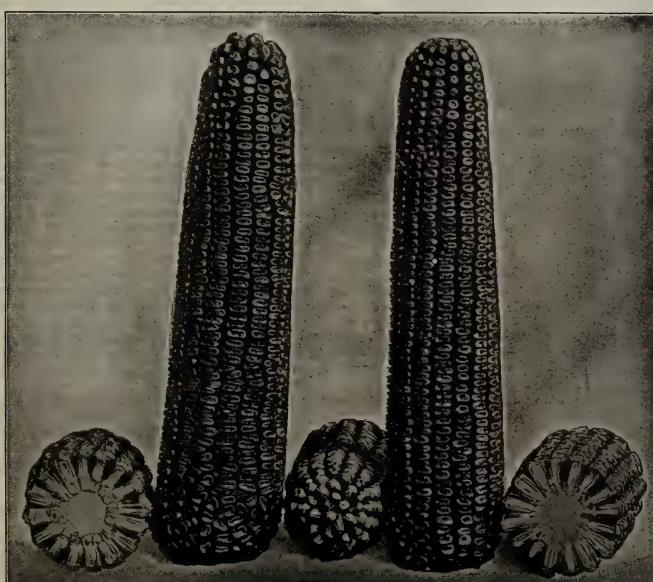
Minnesota No. 13. This Corn was originated at Minnesota Experiment Station, and is advised by them as the best Corn for the southern half of that state. I got my seed from the Dakota State College, who advised me to grow it to sell to the farmers of South Dakota. It is a sturdy-growing, hardy corn, about 7 feet high, very early and a good Corn for so early. It is about the size of the Pride of the North, but earlier and smoother. It is the earliest dent Corn I have ever seen. Ears medium to small size, light yellow, well-formed and with moderately deep grain. Strongly recommended by the state colleges of the extreme northern Corn states. At Brookings, S. D., Station, it made 75 bushels per acre.

Extra Early White Dent (85-Day Corn). Very early white Corn of the dent type; deep-grained, well-dented, slightly rough, medium-sized ears, generally 12 rows of grains, the earliest of all white dent Corn. Not so early as the flints, but larger ears and softer grains. Safe for planting as far north as St. Paul. It is also known as Wisconsin White Dent and Minnesota White Dent. It is remarkably hardy and always sure to make a crop in spite of weather conditions. Like all white Corn, it roots deep and stands extremes of weather better than most sorts. For the semi-arid regions of the West it is the best variety that can be grown.

Flint Corn (Yankee Corn). For the extreme northern part of the Corn belt, for the New England States, and for all extra thin, cold land anywhere flint corn is superior to dent Corn. It is earlier and harder, and will grow under most adverse conditions. Can supply either yellow or white.

Improved Calico. The old-fashioned striped calico Corn has always been popular as a feeding Corn. Not strictly an early Corn but is generally earlier than the big standard varieties. The color is a combination of red and yellow, striped. The ears medium to large size, fairly early.

For prices of all varieties listed on this page, see general price-list on page 33.



Improved Calico. A selected strain of the old striped Calico

ENSILAGE AND FODDER CORN

There is a large and increasing demand not only in the East, but in the central West, for seed Corn especially good for ensilage and fodder purposes. It must be a Corn that will make rank and vigorous growth of fodder of good quality, and also make a creditable showing of grain. It is important, too, that it stand up well against the wind, so that it may be easily harvested. Western seed Corn is for this reason much preferable to the eastern or southern seed, as it is used to the prairie winds and will stand up well in the face of winds that would blow down any eastern Corn. This showed very plainly in my trial grounds, both this year and last, as Corn from eastern seed invariably went down badly, while the seed from Iowa and other western states stood perfectly. I sold lots of Corn last year to farmers in the eastern states, and this fall I wrote to a number of them asking how it stood up and how it succeeded in general. Almost without exception they replied that it stood far better than any other Corn, making a better yield of both fodder and grain.

White Ensilage. A big, rank-growing white Corn, somewhat similar to White Elephant, but has been bred up with the idea of making an enormous crop of fodder. It makes big, coarse ears that ripen easily in this latitude. Grows about 12 feet high on good land. Price, \$1.60 per bus.; 2 bus. or over, \$1.50 per bus.

Leaming Ensilage. This is a special type of the Leaming, very popular all over the East for fodder Corn. It grows about 10 feet high, very leafy, stalks stand up well, and can be planted thicker than the big white Corn. Ears yellow, solid, fairly early, and of good size. Always can be depended upon for a good yield of both fodder and grain. Price, \$1.60 per bus.; 2 bus. or over, \$1.50.

Fodder Flint Corn. This is the principal Corn grown in New England, and, in fact, all through the extreme northern edge of the Corn belt. It is harder than the Dent Corn and will stand more cold and ripen much earlier than any Dent Corn. Price, \$1.60 per bus.; 2 bus. or over at \$1.50 per bus.

Pride of the North Fodder Corn. An Early dent Corn of medium height, ripening very early. Fine quality. Price, \$1.60 per bus.; 2 bus. or over at \$1.50 per bus.

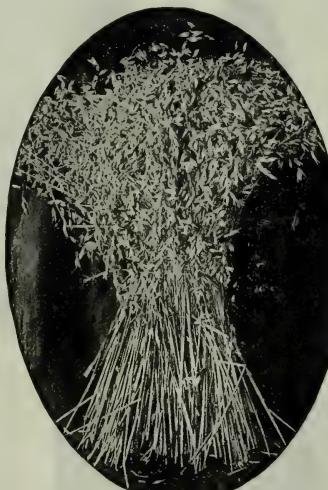
Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn. This is very much the same as the regular Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn, only not so carefully handled as the garden grade. Is of good germination, a vigorous, growthy type, and good stuff in every way. It does not grow so large as field Corn, but makes sweater fodder and can be planted very thick. It stools out much more than the field Corn, and the stalks being finer the stock will eat it up, stalks and all. Price, \$1.60 per bus.; 2 bus. or over, \$1.50 per bus.

Early Sweet Fodder Corn

This is smaller than the Evergreen type of corn, but earlier, and is valuable for early feed. Can be sown or drilled early, and will make a good cutting of fodder by the last of June, or corn in roasting ear by the middle or last of July. Specially valuable in the North where extreme earliness is desired. Price, \$2 per bushel.



Leaming Ensilage Corn



Regenerated Swedish Select

The change of seed Oats is even more important than the change of seed potatoes, and it will pay you to renew your seed Oats this year by sowing some of our improved varieties of northern-grown seed.

SEED OATS

SEED CORN FOR YOUR LOCALITY

Some people think that because we are in Iowa and they are in some other part of the United States we cannot furnish them suitable seed Corn for their climate. At first glance this would seem to be true, and it would be true if we grew only a limited number of varieties especially suited to this soil and climate only.

But the fact of the matter is, we grow a wide range of varieties, something like thirty in fact, and we grow special varieties for special localities. The Corn that does best right here is a big, rough Corn, requiring about 100 to 110 days' season, but we also grow for the northern trade small, early Corn as early as 80 days, and hardy enough to ripen anywhere in the Corn-belt, and we grow big, late varieties for the South, Corn that will stand the hot summers and the droughty falls of Oklahoma, Texas and Mississippi. No matter where you live, nor what kind of soil you have, we can fix you out with Corn that will be a help to you. We have made a special study of the varieties of Corn and their value for different localities and we intend to give you the benefit of it.

Iowa Seed Corn the Best

The seed Corn grown here is generally better than what you would get in your own locality, because it is grown under ideal conditions. Iowa, and especially this southwestern part of Iowa, is the ideal Corn country. The soil, the climate, the rainfall and everything in that line tends to grow the largest possible crops of Corn and to mature it to its best possible condition. Our soil is warm and slightly sandy, which forces a rapid growth on the Corn and always dries it out perfectly.

The result is that the seed is vigorous, plump, hardy and full of life. The same variety grown under adverse conditions, for instance, in a cold, clammy soil, would look entirely different and would not make nearly so good seed.

Pride of the North, for instance, is an excellent variety for southern Minnesota, but seed of it grown here in southwestern Iowa will make a much better crop in Minnesota than seed grown there. It is heavier, plumper seed, thoroughly matured and grows off quick and vigorous and all through the season will be about a week ahead of the weaker devitalized seed grown under hard conditions and subjected to early frosts.

I have tested this matter by sending samples of Corn by the thousands to every part of the United States. One year I sent out a set of ten varieties to over 10,000 farmers scattered over every state in the Union and I got reports back from thousands of them. The universal verdict was that the seed grew vigorous, healthy and strong, and made a much better crop than home-grown seed, so you see this is not guesswork with me. It is actual knowledge. If you don't believe it, try it on a small scale, say buy a bushel of Corn from here and plant 7 to 8 acres with it, then compare that with what you grow from your own seed.

The Choice of Variety

It is important, very important, that you choose the right variety. A great many failures in sending off for seed Corn are due to the customer's picking the variety he thinks he wants instead of getting Corn that is suited to his soil and climate.

I propose to give you here a few pointers that will be of help to you in a general way. Of course, I do not claim that any state will run alike all over, so you will have to take these notes in a general way.

IOWA. Practically any of these will be all right for the southern half of the state and all you will have to decide will be whether you want an early or a late Corn. In the northern part of the state the standard varieties such as Silvermine, Shenandoah Yellow, Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County White are not safe for main crop but should be grown on a small scale with an idea of selecting a type suitable to your climate. In a favorable year they will ripen all right and make an enormous crop, but in a short season they will get caught by frost. For an absolutely certain crop use medium-early varieties, such as Pride of the North, Shenandoah Special and the early type of Silvermine. In the extreme northern part of the state use Extra Early White Dent, Red 90-Day, Pride of the North and Minnesota No. 13.

SOUTH DAKOTA. In the southern part of the state, especially along the Missouri river, large varieties like Silvermine, Shenandoah Yellow, Reid's Yellow Dent and White Elephant can be grown safely. For the north use the earlier sorts, such as Pride of the North, Extra Early White Dent, Shenandoah Special, Red 90-Day and Minnesota No. 13.

MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN and MICHIGAN. It will be a good plan to plant small amounts of several large varieties of Corn for experimental purposes and for fodder, but for main crop take varieties like Shenandoah Special, Pride of the North, Minnesota No. 13 and others still earlier.

NORTH DAKOTA. Only the earliest varieties of Corn will succeed in North Dakota. Plant the flint varieties and small amounts of the earliest dent varieties.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN and PACIFIC COAST STATES. Only the earliest varieties of Corn can be grown. Experiment with Minnesota No. 13, Extra Early White Dent, Red 90-Day and the Flint varieties.

NEBRASKA. In the southeastern part of the state all of the standard Iowa varieties can be grown with good success, as conditions there are practically the same as in southwestern Iowa. In the northern and western part of the state, however, the small varieties should be chosen and the farther north or west you go the smaller Corn you should choose. White Elephant has done uncommonly well as far west as Furnas county and some years even further than that.

KANSAS. In the extreme western part of Kansas, owing to the high altitude and dry seasons, only the smaller, earlier varieties of corn should be grown. Red 90-Day and Extra Early White Dent have given good results in that part of the state. In the central and eastern part of the state the larger, later varieties of Corn should be grown. White Elephant, Cornplanter, Boone County White and Shenandoah Yellow seem to do especially well.

MISSOURI. Except in the thin soils of the Ozark region, the large, rank-growing Corn can be grown all over the state. Cornplanter, White Elephant, Boone County White, Reid's Yellow Dent and Shenandoah Yellow have all done remarkably well all over the state except in the mountain regions. In the thin soil of the Ozarks, white Corn seems to do better than yellow, and White Elephant and Silvermine planted rather thin seem to give best results.



White Elephant, grown in Rhode Island from Iowa seed

ILLINOIS, INDIANA and OHIO. Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County White seem to be especially suited to the rich, black soil of these states. In fact this is the home of these two varieties. Cornplanter and White Elephant seem to do well except in the extreme northern part. The north tier of counties in Indiana and that part of Illinois lying north of Chicago need earlier varieties of Corn for main crop and should use Shenandoah Special and an early type of Silvermine.

THE SOUTHERN STATES. Iowa Corn is peculiarly suited to the Southern states, as it ripens earlier, makes a shorter stalk and longer ear than the native varieties. The standard varieties from here, such as Boone County White, Cornplanter and Silvermine make fully as large ears in the South as they do here and ripen four to six weeks earlier than the native varieties.

NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK and PENNSYLVANIA. Use the early varieties of yellow Corn such as Pride of the North, Shenandoah Special and Minnesota No. 13, and early to medium white Corn, especially Silvermine, Extra Early Dent and White Elephant. White Corn is best.

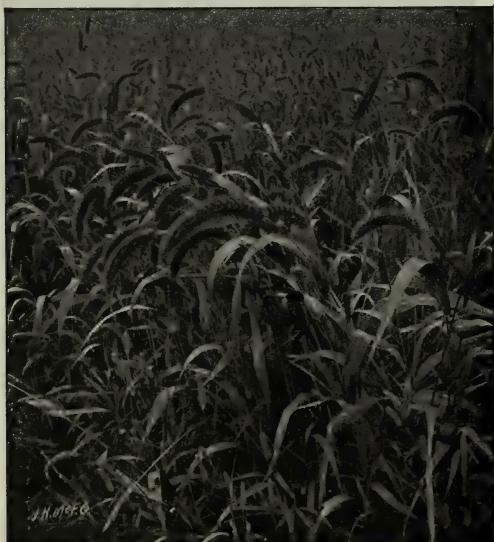
MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS

ALL PRICES ON THIS PAGE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

NOTE.—At the time this book goes to press prices on this class of seeds are in an unsettled condition. I want to make the lowest possible prices to you, so don't depend too much on prices here, but write in and ask for the latest.

FODDER CANE (Sorghum)

Most of the farmers of the West are getting well posted on the value and uses of cane, but the East has yet much to learn about it. Here, in condensed form, are the points regarding Cane: Produces from three to eight tons (cured) per acre of valuable feed for horses and cattle; may be grown anywhere from Manitoba to Mexico; will withstand drought and unfavorable conditions that would kill most fodder crops, principally grown for winter supply of forage, but may be used green for ensilage or for feeding as green feed. In this way can be made the chief food of horses and cattle from August to May. Furnishes excellent pasture for hogs from June to frost; the seed is excellent for poultry and will increase egg production; dairymen will find it of exceptional value as feed for milch cows, as it will grow thrifty and green in weather so dry that would ruin Corn or ordinary crops. Cane can be cut two or three times in the summer if cut before it gets headed out, and in that form makes splendid hay. The variety used for fodder is slightly different from the special variety that is used for syrup purposes, as the stalks are more slender and more easily cured. Price, subject to change, pk. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. 85 cts., bus. (50 lbs.) \$1.50; small amounts by mail postpaid, 20 cts. per lb.



Fodder Millet

KAFFIR CORN

The great fodder crop of western Kansas and Nebraska, valuable for both fodder and grain. In regions so dry that corn cannot be grown at all, Kaffir Corn will make a yield of 30 or 40 bushels per acre of seed, equal to corn in feeding qualities, besides a large amount of first-class fodder—better than the best corn fodder and almost equal to cane. This grain is especially valuable for fowls, as it is a convenient size for feeding and seems to be just the right quality. It can be sown broadcast at 75 lbs. per acre, or drilled in like corn, using about 5 or 10 lbs. per acre. Price, subjects to change, \$1.50 per bus., sacks free; small amounts, by mail postpaid, 20c. per lb.

CANADIAN FIELD PEAS

This is the variety of Peas grown so extensively in the North and Northwest as a field crop. They are somewhat similar to the ordinary garden pea, but make longer vines and more pods. They should be sown very early in the spring either alone or with oats or barley at the rate of from one to two bushels per acre. They may be cut and cured for hay or let ripen and threshed like small grain. They do not do well sown late in the season as they grow only in cool weather. Price, subject to change, pk. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.40, bus. \$2.75; 2 bus. and over, \$2.65 per bus.

COWPEAS

These are not at all like the Canadian or Northern Field Peas, but are intended for summer and fall use, as they do best in hot weather. They are the kind grown so much in the South where they take the place that clover does in the North. They can be grown anywhere in the corn-belt fully as successfully as they can in the South. You not only get a quick crop of green feed or hay, but the roots enrich the soil by gathering nitrogen as clover does. They will grow on any soil, no matter how thin, and will bring it up into shape quicker than any crop you could grow. They will make a fine growth where clover would be an utter failure.

Culture.—Cowpeas should not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm, say about the time corn is coming up. They should be drilled, as they do much better that way than broadcast. I have sometimes drilled them with a wheat drill, using one bushel per acre. I have also drilled them with a corn planter leaving them either full corn-row width or straddling the rows and making the rows closer together. In this way you use from a peck to a half bushel per acre. They can be grown for hay or green feed, or can be plowed under for green manuring. I have tried every variety I could hear of and have decided that for the corn-belt the **Whippoorwill** and **New Era** are the two best varieties.

Whippoorwill. Is a medium early sort, making a rather stocky, heavy growth of vine with a large amount of seed. It is probably the best-known purpose variety grown. Seeds are speckled brown in color. Price, subject to change, \$3 per bus.; 2 bus. or over, \$2.90 per bus. Write for special prices on large amounts.

New Era. The earliest variety and the quickest to make heavy growth. They are bushy in form, rather than trailing, and will just about meet across a 3-foot row. For the northern part of the corn-belt and for quick results anywhere they are the best variety to grow, making heavy yield of seed and a fine quality for hay. Price, same as Whippoorwill.

Mixed. Many farmers, especially in the South, prefer to grow the Cowpeas mixed, several varieties together, as they claim they get better average results one season with another. A great deal of the seed we get is harvested from these mixed fields and we have to sell it that way. Price, subject to change, bus. \$2.75; 2 bus. or over at \$2.65 per bus. Write for special prices on large lots.

Small Amounts of Cowpeas and Soy Beans by Mail

I want every farmer to try at least a few Cowpeas and Soy Beans, so I will send small amounts by mail, postpaid, as follows: Large package 10 cts., lb. 25 cts., 60 cts. for 3 lbs.

CAUTION REGARDING COWPEAS

Be sure to say whether you want the Northern (Canadian) Peas, or the Southern Cowpeas. The Canadian Peas are a cool-weather crop and should be sown early. They are the ones to sow with oats. The Cowpeas are a hot-weather crop, will not grow early or in cool weather, but make wonderful growth in hot, dry weather. Say which you want.

SOY BEANS (Soja Beans)

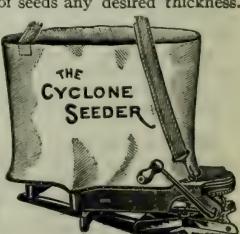
Somewhat similar to Cowpeas, but make a stout, erect bush instead of a vine. It is also earlier and harder than Cowpeas. Can be sown earlier and will succeed under more adverse conditions. They are grown as a forage crop and as a soil renovator. They can be used as green feed, cured for hay, or cut for a seed crop, and they are very valuable either way. Those interested should write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 58 which tells all about them. Bus. \$3, 2 bus. or over \$2.90 per bus.

The Cyclone Seeder

This is the best seeder made at any price. It is roomy, strong, works evenly and will sow any kind of seeds any desired thickness. It is fully guaranteed, and if not perfectly satisfactory may be returned at my expense Price, \$1.50.

Little Wonder Broadcast Seeder

This is the first and only really good seeder sold at a dollar. It does fine work and is almost indispensable to any farmer who has much seeding to do. It will sow any kind of seed and sow it evenly. Price, \$1.



MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS, continued

MILLET

True German. This is the Millet that has enormous big heads and wide leaves. It is the rankest of all Millets and makes lots of feed either as hay or grain. Can be sown as late as July in this latitude, and on that account is valuable where other crops have been washed out and lost. Price, subject to change, pk. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. 85 cts., bus. \$1.70.

Fodder. This is common or mixed Millet, such as is grown everywhere for hay or fodder purposes. It is not so valuable as the pure German for seed purposes, but for hay or feed there is very little difference. Price, subject to change, \$1.60 per bus.

BROOM CORN

We are getting from a Broom-Corn grower from Oklahoma some very fine seed. This man makes a specialty of pure, high-grade strains of Broom Corn, and I am sure you will be pleased with the seed. We have two varieties, the **Improved Evergreen**, which is the standard variety grown largely in Kansas and Oklahoma, and the **Dwarf**, which is earlier and better adapted to thin land. Price, either variety, lb. 10 cts., or by mail, lb. 20 cts. Ask for special prices on large lots.

FIELD VETCH (Winter or Hairy Vetch)

Valuable as a soil renovator on very thin land and as a pasture crop. Somewhat similar to pea vines, but much finer and more wiry in growth, and so hardy that it will live out over winter. Does best sown in the fall like winter rye, when it makes a good cover crop for winter and good pasture for spring, enriches the soil like clover when plowed under. Sow at the rate of 30 lbs. per acre broadcast or drilled either alone or with equal amount of rye. Price, 50 lbs. or over at 11 cts. per lb., less amounts 12 cts. By mail postpaid, large package 10 cts., lb. 25 cts.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

An annual plant of the cabbage family, grows very quickly in any weather and makes a big loose bunch of leaves, somewhat like cabbage leaves, but long and narrow; grows all summer without going to seed. When eaten off it sprouts up from near the ground. Hard freezing kills it. All kinds of stock eat it readily and thrive on it, but I consider it most valuable for hogs, especially young stock. Broadcast, 5 lbs. per acre on well-prepared land, early in the spring, and after it gets started it will keep a dozen shoats all summer without other feed. By October 15 a dozen hogs pastured on Rape weighed about 275 lbs., and one-fifth acre of Rape had been their only feed since May. Price, 5 lbs. 50 cts., 10 lbs. 80 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$6.50. Small amounts by mail, add 8 cts. per lb. extra to cover postage.

SHORT ORANGE CANE

A special Sorghum Cane for syrup purposes

The Cane that is grown for fodder will not do for syrup purposes, and it is generally more or less mixed. It has not had any special selection and has been grown more with an eye to fodder than to good qualities for syrup making. There is a man up in eastern Iowa who makes the best Sorghum syrup I ever tasted. I have been at him for a couple of years for seed, and have secured a supply from him for this coming year. Here is what he says about the variety, which he calls "Short Orange."

"I have planted this for Sorghum purposes for the last three years and find it far ahead of any other variety. It is a vigorous grower, good-sized stalks, not overly tall, but just about right to handle nicely, makes clear red sorghum, and the beauty of it is I have never had it blown down while others all around it went down, and the best of it is, it is from ten days to two weeks, anyway that much, ahead of any of the earliest around here, and that much time means something. It is very sweet and makes large yield of syrup. I will do the best I can to get absolutely pure seed for you and in the best of condition. I will go through at heading time and select the seed for you, clipping out and throwing away the foreign heads, if any."

Now this tells exactly what this variety is like. I believe it is by far the best syrup variety grown. The seed will be saved with special care and will practically all grow. Five to seven pounds will plant an acre, and the grower claims that it will make 200 gallons of sorghum to the acre. Price, 30 cts. per lb. postpaid; larger lots by express or freight at 20 cts. per lb., 75 cts. for five pounds; 10 pounds or over at 10 cts. per lb.

EARLY ROSE SYRUP CANE

This is another highly bred variety of cane for syrup-making. It is different from Short Orange in being of the Amber type rather than the Orange. The grower who has this variety made 87 gallons of syrup this year from $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. The seed is strictly pure, hand-threshed from selected heads. Price, same as for Short Orange.

SHALLU (Egyptian, or Desert Corn)

This is a newly introduced variety of the Kaffir Corn class, which I believe is the best one of all this class of hardy, drought-resisting forage and grain crops. In our trial grounds this summer it stood the drought far better than either Kaffir Corn, Jerusalem Corn, Milo Maize or Sorghum, and made more fodder and more feed than either one of them. In the drought-stricken regions of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas it was in many localities the only crop that stood the terrible drought of last summer and made anything at all. In growth it resembles Kaffir Corn, but has a branching, wide-spreading head which is so full of seed that it hangs over in a drooping fashion. My seed was grown for me by a man in Oklahoma and is the genuine article. Price, per bus. of 50 lbs. \$3, $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.60, pk. 90 cts. Small amounts, 10 cts. per lb., or by mail postpaid, 20 cts. per lb.

SPELTZ, or EMMER

This grain is rapidly becoming a staple crop in all parts of the West. It grows somewhat like barley, but taller and heavier, and it outyields any other small grain. The past year it made about twice the yield that oats did, as it did not rust or fall down. The planting of it has increased rapidly here from year to year, and the coming year I look for a much larger acreage than ever all over the country. It is equal in feeding value to oats but, of course, the stock would have to be educated to its use sometimes on account of its being new and strange to them. However, after they get used to it, they eat it as readily as they would oats or barley. Sow it very early, just like you would oats, using about the same amount to the acre. We generally use 100 pounds, which would be two and one-half bushels. Like all small grain, it is better drilled than sown broadcast. It is very hardy and will stand cold weather, but in this climate, cannot be used as fall grain, but must be sown in the spring. Bus. 85 cts.; 2 bus. or over, 80 cts. per bus.; special price on large lots.

WINTER EMMER

We have secured a small start of the wonderful Black Winter Emmer which has raised such a furor in the Northwest the last two seasons. It is the finest-looking grain I have ever seen, and made on the Wyoming Experiment Farm last summer almost unheard-of yields. I am growing a crop of it here and will have seed for sale this fall. Write for prices.

WHEAT

Spring. This is a very fine strain of spring Wheat grown here, which is considered here the best of any. It is a hard, red wheat, in appearance like the Turkestan Red winter Wheat. It yields well, stands up well, and is good in every way. Bus. \$1.50; 2 bus. or over, \$1.40 per bus.

Winter. This part of Iowa is celebrated for its fine winter Wheat. The yield here is enormous. We grow practically all one variety, Turkey Red, and we have a splendid strain of it. When the time of year comes for seeding fall Wheat, we would be glad to make you special prices on Turkey Red, Malakof or other varieties.

BUCKWHEAT

This is very valuable for use on ground that cannot be seeded until late in the summer, as it can be sown as late as July 1, and still make a good crop. We can furnish as follows: Silver Hull, \$1.65 per bus.; Improved Japanese, \$1.75 per bus.

PUMPKINS

Field, or Cow. The big yellow kind that is grown so much in the corn fields. Price, lb. 20 cts., 6 lbs. \$1, not prepaid.

Sweet. This is the large, flat, buff-colored Pumpkin, which is valuable for either stock feed or house use. Price, lb. 30 cts., 6 lbs. \$1.50, not prepaid.

STOCK BEETS, or MANGELS. Much grown for cattle, sheep and hogs. Use 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. 25 cts. per lb.

SUNFLOWER. Valuable to grow for chicken feed. Each plant makes a big head often a foot across. Plant and tend like corn and they will yield about the same. Price, gal. 50 cts., pk. 85 cts., bus. \$3.

STOCK CARROTS. Very valuable for stock feed. Will yield 15 to 20 tons per acre with good culture. 50 cts. per lb.

TEOSINTE. See page 62.

PENCILLARIA. See page 62.

BILLION-DOLLAR GRASS. See page 62.

FODDER CORN. See page 42.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKEs. See page 62.

Field Seeds by Mail

Practically any of the field seeds mentioned I can supply in small quantities by mail, large trial package 10 cts., lb. pkg. 20 cts. to 35 cts., all postpaid. Will be glad to furnish special assortments for experimental purposes at reasonable prices.

FLOWER SEEDS

In making up my list of flowers, I have had the farm flower garden in mind and have chosen ones that will grow and bloom with the least care, the ones that will not complain if a few weeds are left in, and can stand a little dry weather on a pinch. I maintain the same high quality and liberal measure in flower seeds that I do in other departments. They must be in keeping with the big red packets of vegetable seeds and the seed corn in the ear. I handle only the very best strains, and I know they will please you. I get the seeds in bulk from the best growers—American, German and French—and put them up in good, liberal, farmer-size packets, not the two-for-a-cent size you sometimes get.

Culture.—Most flower seeds should be planted shallow, say three times the diameter of the seed, and kept covered with an old cloth or carpet till sprouted to prevent drying out. Plant in rows for easy tending and keep the weeds pulled out, but be sure first that they are weeds. With slow-growing seeds it is a good plan to drop in a few cabbage or radish seeds, as they will come up quickly and mark the rows for you.

Unless otherwise specified, the flowers are in mixed colors, as most people prefer them that way. On some I offer separate colors, but in such cases the colors are given.

Flowers for the Children. Nothing pleases a child so much as a flower garden of their very own. Buy a few flower seeds for the children and give them a chance to have a little garden.

Unless specially mentioned these are flowers which bloom from seed the first year and should be sown in the spring. All are easily grown and will succeed for any one.

Asters

Of flowers grown from seed, few are more satisfactory than Asters. They are easily grown in any good soil, in any location, and by any one. They will grow in open ground or in partial shade. They bloom at a time of the year when other flowers are scarce, and from July till frost they furnish a wealth of bloom. The seed can be planted either in the open ground or in a hotbed or cold-frame, or the plants may be started in a box in the house. There is a big list of sorts, but the ones I have selected are the ones I like best myself, and I am sure they will please you.

Florists' Mixture of Asters. This is made up from the cream of the list, all tall-growing, long-stemmed sorts, principally White, Pink and Red sorts with a sprinkling of other delicate shades. This is the mixture to grow for cut-flowers or extra-fine ones for the home garden. Large pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.75.

Florists' White Asters. Tall. Many flower-lovers prefer to have the white sorts by themselves, and for these I have made up a very fine mixture of Tall White Asters, from all the best-known named sorts, such as Victoria, Hohenzollern, Crego, Giant Comet, Giant Branching, Peony-flowered and Ostrich Feather. Large pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.75.

Florists' Pink Asters. Tall. Similar in quality to the Florists' White Asters described above, but containing only pink, flesh, shell and peach-blossom colors. Large pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.75.

Florists' Red Asters. Tall. This is the deep red section of the same extra-fine grade. Colors are various shades of deep red, ranging from cherry to deep crimson. Large pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.75.

Florists' Blue Asters. Tall. Same extra-fine quality as the other Florists' Mixtures of Asters, but covering the blue shades, ranging from light blue or lavender to sky-blue and royal purple. Large pkt. 10 cts., Trade pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.75.

Florists' Mixture of Extra-Early Asters. Dwarf. This mixture is made up from the best extra-early or June-flowering Asters. The plants are much dwarfer than the ones described above, but are valuable on account of extreme earliness. They cover the whole range of color, but run strongest on whites, pinks and reds. Large pkt. 10 cts., Trade pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.75.

Special Offer. One large pkt. each of the six mixtures, 50 cts. With these six separate mixtures of Florists' Asters you would be well fixed for commercial Aster-growing, and for the home flower garden you would have the most wonderful lot of flowers that could well be imagined.

Queen of the Market. A fine strain of early Asters, specially valuable for commercial work. Brilliant Rose, Crimson, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Pure White, or Mixed all colors. Each, pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 75 cts. Any three pkts. each 25 cts.; all six for 50 cts.

Peony-Flowered Perfection. Probably the largest Aster of any. Large, tall plants, and enormous peony-shaped flowers, 3 to 4 inches across. Snow White, Fiery Scarlet,



Aster

ASTERS, continued

Dark Blue, Ash-Grey, Dark Carmine and White, or Mixed all colors. Each, pkt. 10c., three for 25 cts., all 6 for 50 cts., each, per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.

Giant Comet, or Poodle. Just like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Enormous flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, with long, twisted, curling petals. Very fine. Pure White, Wine-Red, Dark Blue, Peach Blossom, White and Lilac, or Mixed all colors. Each, pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts., all 6 for 50 cts.; each, per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.

Sempervirens' Giant Branching. Late-flowering; very large and graceful. Borne on a branching upright bush. Very free-flowering. Pure White, Peach Blossom, Azure Blue, Indigo Blue, Bright Rose, or Mixed all colors. Each, pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts., all 6 for 50 cts.; each, per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.

Dwarf Bouquet. Charming little dwarf plants, literally covered with flowers, so that each plant looks like one big bouquet. All colors mixed, pkt. 5 cts.

German Quilled. The old-fashioned favorites. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Globe-Flowered Pyramidal. Bush grows in a pyramidal shape and is covered with beautiful flowers of perfect globe shape. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Yellow. This is the rare color in Asters. Not quite a golden yellow, but delicate sulphur-yellow. This is something new that your neighbor has not got. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts.

Choice Mixed. A good mixture of Asters, containing all colors and all shapes and sizes. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Tall Mixed. A good mixture of all the tall sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Dwarf Mixed. A mixture of all the dwarf sorts. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

White Mixed. All kinds, shapes and sizes of Asters; all pure white. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Balsam, or Touch-Me-Not

An old favorite, and always a success. The modern improved sorts are beauties, too.

Schmidt's Prize Double. The very finest to be had. All colors mixed. All the very fullest double. Pkt. 10 cts., 25 cts. for 3, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.50.

BALSAM, continued

Camellia-Flowered. Very double and large. Flowers all shades of color, and all covered with white dots. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Carnation-Striped. Flowers striped like carnations. Very beautiful and odd. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Dwarf, or Tom Thumb Balsam. Grow only about 8 or 10 inches high. Very handsome; full double. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Choice Mixed. All kinds and colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Carnations

The regular greenhouse Carnations are rather hard for the amateur to grow, but are very fine if you can grow them. The Marguerite Carnations are not quite so large, but are much earlier and easier to grow. They will bloom the first year from seed, often in about four months from time of sowing.

Dwarf Marguerite. A certain success, Sweet-scented and fine in every way. Pure White, Dark Red, Pure Yellow and Striped, or all colors mixed, each, pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts., all 5 for 40 cts.

Hollyhocks

A favorite with every one. Tall and stately and always handsome. Most beautiful when seen in groups or long rows with a background of evergreens or shrubbery.

Finest Double Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 pkts. 25 cts.

Finest Single Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Moonflower

Giant White. This is the true big, white evening-blooming Moonflower. A great climber. We have them climbing all over the seedhouse and they go 30 or 40 feet high in a remarkably short space of time. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 pkts. 25 cts.

Mammoth Pink. Very much like the big, white Moonflower but pink in color. A great climber. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts.

Heavenly Blue. Flowers 4 to 5 inches across, in large clusters and produced in such abundance as to almost hide the foliage. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts.

Special Offer. One each of the three Moonflowers, White, Pink and Blue for 25 cts.

Morning-Glory

Imperial Japanese. The finest of all Morning-Glories. Far ahead of the old-fashioned sort. This is imported seed and very fine. A wonderful range of colors. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts.

Choice Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

Larkspur

Giant Emperor. Finest of all Larkspurs. Very free-flowering. Azure-Blue, Pure White, Tricolored, Rose, Brick-Red, All Colors Mixed. Each, pkt. 5 cts., all six for 25 cts.

Double Dwarf Rocket. Full double; a mass of flowers and only a foot high. Mixed, all colors, pkt. 5 cts.

Giant Double Hyacinth-Flowered. About 3 feet high, and as double and solid as a double hyacinth. Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Musa Religiosa, or Holy Banana

A striking and curious tropical-looking ornamental plant. Grows like the true Banana, but unlike it, can be easily grown in this country in the house in winter and in the open ground in the summer. Will make leaves several feet long in a single season. Pkt. 6 seeds, 15 cts.; 2 pkts. to 25 cts.

Nasturtiums

These are about as satisfactory flowers as you can plant. They will grow and bloom anywhere, and in fact do better in thin, poor soil than in rich dirt. They come into bloom early and stay till frost kills them. Colors are all shades of red and yellow. The climbing sorts are fine to train up to a window.

DWARF, or TOM THUMB

A mixture made up of the choicest sorts in all colors. All make a rounded, compact bush, literally covered with bright flowers. Large pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

The following named sorts of Tom Thumb Nasturtiums are the best to be had.

Beauty. Yellow flamed with scarlet.

Crystal Palace Gem. Fine straw-color.

Empress of India. Bright scarlet with dark foliage.

Golden King. Golden yellow, dark foliage.

King of Tom Thumbs. Scarlet flowers, dark foliage.

King Theodore. Bluish green foliage, flowers almost black.

Ruby King. Dark foliage, deep red flowers.

Spotted King. Dark foliage, spotted flowers.

CLIMBING NASTURTIUM (Lobbianum)

The very finest strain of all tall or climbing Nasturtiums. An improved strain, noted for its brilliant flowers and rapid growth. Will climb 6 feet or more, with flowers all the way. Fine mixture from named sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

The following named varieties at the same price:

Black Prince. Darkest of all.

Cardinal. Glowing scarlet.

Crown Prince of Prussia. Blood-red.

Lucifer. Dark scarlet with dark foliage.

Napoleon III. Golden yellow, spotted brown.

Queen Victoria. Cinnabar-red.

Spitfire. Bright fiery red.

TALL NASTURTIUMS

This is the ordinary Tall, or Climbing Nasturtium. It is a good strain, but not nearly equal to the Lobbianum strain. Mixed, all colors, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

Pansies

Every one is fond of Pansies, and every one, rich or poor, should have a bed of them. They are easily grown and a constant delight. Plant early in the spring, either outdoors or in the hotbed. Will do well almost anywhere, but do best in a cool place, a trifle shaded. I have the very best German, French and English seed, and for size and brilliant coloring you cannot beat it anywhere. Packets contain about 100 seeds each.

International Mixture of Show Pansies. This is a special mixture of the very finest and largest Pansies from all the noted European growers. If there are any better Pansies to be had anywhere I wouldn't know where to look for them. All the big fellows are included, and under high culture blooms 3 inches or more in diameter may be expected. It covers the entire range of color, from pure white to deep red and coal-black, with all the shadings and combinations of colors in between. Pkt. 20 cts., 2 for 35 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1, oz. \$6.

Imperial German. This strain is from Schmidt, the great German florist, and is

PANSIES, continued

the cream of the German Pansies. Very large and of beautiful color and form. All colors mixed, pkt. 10c., 3 for 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.

Choice English Mixed. Not so large as the mixtures described above, but free-growing and of very fine coloring. The kind generally used for bedding. Pkt. 5 cts., 6 for 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$2.50.

Fairy Queen. A beautiful sky-blue Pansy with white frilled margin. One of the daintiest and loveliest Pansies I ever saw. Pkt. 10 cts.

Peacock Pansies. Dark red and violet and purple, blotched and marked like peacock feathers, and finished off with a margin of pure white. The most striking and beautiful Pansies you ever saw. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts.

Named Giants. These named sorts are special colors which have been saved out and selected to come true to color, size and shape. They are all of the Giant type, the great big fellows with long, stiff stems; gorgeous colors, and ruffled edges.

Pkt. 10 cts., 20 cts. for 3. All 8 for 50 cts.

Giant Azure-Blue. Clear, brilliant blue.

“ **Emperor William.** Deep ultramarine-blue.

“ **Fiery Faces.** Rich scarlet, with gold edge and yellow center.

“ **Golden Yellow.** Clear, deep yellow.

“ **King of the Blacks.** Deepest velvety black.

“ **Lord Beaconsfield.** Velvety purple-violet.

“ **Snow Queen.** Pure white throughout.

“ **Mauve Queen.** Mauve, blotched with bluish carmine.

Special Pansy Collection. One packet each of the thirteen Pansies listed for 95 cts.

25c. Pansy Collection. One packet each, Imperial German Mixed, Choice English Mixed, Fairy Queen, Peacock and King of the Blacks, all for 25 cts.

Petunias

One of the easiest grown annuals. Can be sown where they are to grow or can be started in a coldframe or window-box and transplanted later. Seed of the double varieties should be very carefully sown as they are weak at the best, and the very weakest plants from them are the ones that are most likely to come double. The seed of the double sorts will produce only 20 per cent to 30 per cent double ones, but the rest will be very fine giant single sorts.

Hybrida. The ordinary, old-fashioned bedding Petunia. Mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.

Snowball. Pure white, compact-growing, medium-sized single flowers; very free-blooming and handsome. Pkt. 10 cts.

Giants of California. Flowers of enormous size, with beautifully ruffled and fringed edges, and covering every known shade of color in Petunias. Pkt. 20 cts.

Double Mixed. The genuine big double Petunia. All colors and shades. Of course they will not all come double, but at least 25 per cent or possibly more will be double ones, and you will be well repaid for your trouble. Pkt. 25 cts.

Giant Double Fringed. Saved only from the very finest fringed Petunias of mammoth size. Will bring generally 30 per cent double flowers, in every conceivable shade. Pkt. 30 cts.

Special Offer on Petunias. One packet each of the different kinds offered for 65 cts. These would cost 90 cts. if bought separately.

Pinks

One of the old favorites. Easily grown and should be in every garden.

Double China. Double fragrant flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.

Diadem. Extra-large, double flowers, edged with white. Pkt. 5 cts.

Fireball. A very large, hardy garden Pink, very double and deep fiery scarlet in color. Pkt. 10 cts.

PINKS, continued

Snowball. A fit mate for the Fireball. Just exactly like it, but pure white in color. Pkt. 10 cts.

Grass. (Clove Pinks.) Very sweet scented. Hardy and will live for years. Always found in old-fashioned flower gardens. Mixed colors. Double and single. Pkt. 10 cts.

Poppies

These are my favorite flowers. They grow and bloom in any kind of soil and in any kind of weather. The colors are so brilliant and showy that they attract more attention than anything on the place. As some one has said, "They are red and not ashamed of it." My bed of Poppies won the admiration of every passer this last summer, and in July when it was so dry nothing else would bloom the Poppies were on hand, fresh and beautiful, every morning.

Finest Mixed. These are the ones I had in my garden last summer. I saved seed from all the best ones of all kinds and made one grand mixture of it. It has all kinds and all colors, double and single. Many are the tall, stately kinds. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Double Peony-Flowered. Tall-growing and look like a large Peony. All colors and shades. Pkt. 5 cts.

Double Carnation-Flowered. Like a carnation, but much larger. Pkt. 5 cts.

The Shirley. Finest of all the dwarf Poppies. Very early. Pkt. 5 cts.

Ricinus, or Castor Bean

One of the showiest of all garden plants. Grows rapidly and makes a splendid background, or a single plant makes a fine center for a bed of cannas, or such plants.

Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

Borbonensis. The tallest one of the lot. Often 12 feet high.

Zanzibarensis. Enormous wide leaves of a deep bronze-green color.

Sanguineus. Deep red stems and seed pods and purple-green leaves.

Mixed. All kinds together.

Verbena

Verbenas will stand more hot dry weather during the summer and more cold weather in the fall than almost any annual we have. I always plant them in the tulip beds after the tulips are done blooming and they keep them gay all fall.

Mammoth Mixed. The finest, largest, brightest Verbenas it is possible to procure. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.

Choice Mixed. A good mixture of bright colors and good seed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.

Red, White, Blue and Striped. Separate colors, mammoth strain, the very finest, largest, brightest strains possible to get. Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Patriotic Verbena Collection. The Red, White and Blue, a striking combination of colors. One pkt. each, 20 cts.

Gourds

These are in many ways the best vines on the list. They grow remarkably fast, will grow in any location and are useful as well as ornamental. We can supply the following varieties at 5 cts. per pkt. each.

Fancy Mixed. All kinds from the little orange to the 5-ft. Hercules' Club. Over 40 kinds in all.

Nest Egg. Guaranteed to fool the old hen every time.

Sugar Trough. Grows as big as a half bushel. A great curiosity.

Dipper. The old-fashioned Missouri sort.

Orange. Small and highly colored. Very pretty.

Jonah's. Vine over 40 feet high with enormous Gourds 4 or 5 feet long.

FLOWER SEEDS, CONDENSED LIST

I wish I had room to describe all the flowers in full, but I am running short of space so will have to give simply a condensed list of them. **OLD-FASHIONED FLOWERS.** I have included in the list all the old-time favorites,—the sweet, old-fashioned flowers of our grandmothers' day. Look over the list and see the old friends you will find there.



Gaillardia

	Pkt.
Abutilon. Finest hybrids, mixed.....	\$0 10
Ageratum Mexicanum. Blue.....	05
<i>albiflorum.</i> White.....	05
Alyssum, Benthami (Sweet Alyssum).....	05
Saxatile compactum. Yellow.....	05
Asters. See preceding page.....	
Bachelor's Button. (<i>Centaurea Cyanus</i>).....	05
Balsam Apple (<i>Momordica Elaterium</i>).....	05
Balloon Vine (<i>Cardiospermum</i>).....	05
Balsam, or Touch-me-not. See preceding page.	
Begonia alba. White.....	10
<i>rosea.</i> Pink.....	10
Butterfly Flower (<i>Schizanthus</i>).....	05
Calla multiflora praecox	10
Callopis Atkinsoni. Yellow and brown.....	
<i>Drummondii.</i> Deep yellow.....	05
Canary Bird Vine. Fine climber.....	05
Candytuft, White.	05
Mixed Colors.....	05
Canterbury Bells, Mixed.	
White.....	
Cardinal Flower (<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>).....	05
Carnation. See preceding page.....	10
Catch-Fly (<i>Silene Armeria</i>).....	05
Celosia (<i>C. pyramidalis plumosa</i>). Mixed.....	05
<i>alba.</i> White.....	05
<i>Dark Blue.</i>	05
<i>Blood-Red.</i>	05
Christmas Rose (<i>Helleborus niger</i>).....	
Chrysanthemum, Annual. Double white.....	10
<i>True Japanese.</i> Large-flowering.....	05
Clarkia. Finest mixed.....	10
Cobea scandens. Fine climber.....	05
Coxcomb (<i>Celosia cristata</i>). Dwarf mixed.....	10
Coleus. Foliage plant. Fine mixture.....	05
Collinsia Bicolor. Violet and white.....	10
Columbine (<i>Aquilegia</i>). Double mixed.....	05
Durandi. Double striped.....	1C
Canadensis. Scarlet and yellow.....	05
Cerulea. Colorado; blue.....	10
Coreopsis. Perennial; yellow.....	10
Cypress Vine. Red and white, mixed.....	05
Dahlia, Fine Single Mixed.	05
Finest Double Mixed.....	10

	Pkt.	Pkt.
Devil-in-the-Bush (<i>Nigella</i>).....	\$0 05	\$0 05
Digitalis (Foxglove). Mixed.....	05	05
Everlastings (<i>Helichrysum</i>). Mixed.....	05	05
Feverfew. Double white.....	05	05
Gaillardia grandiflora (Blanket Flower).....	10	10
Geranium. Finest double and single sorts mixed.....	10	10
Ghost Flower (<i>Datura Meteloides</i>). White, sweet-scented.....	10	10
Gladiolus. Mixed.....	05	05
Globe Amaranth (<i>Gomphrena</i>).....	05	05
Godetia. Finest mixed.....	05	05
Golden Feather (<i>Pyrethrum</i>).....	05	05
Gypsophila elegans (Angels' Breath).....	05	05
Hawkweed. Scarlet.....	05	05
Heartsease. Tufted; or bedding Pansies.....	05	05
Hollyhock. See preceding page.....	05	05
Honesty (<i>Lunaria biennis</i>).....	05	05
Hyacinth Bean (<i>Dolichos Lablab</i>). Mixed.....	05	05
Iceland Poppy (<i>Papaver nudicaule</i>).....	05	05
Ice Plant (<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>).....	05	05
Japanese Hop. Beautiful climber.....	05	05
Jacob's Ladder.	05	05
Joseph's Coat (<i>Amarantus tricolor</i>).....	05	05
Kenilworth Ivy (<i>Linaria Cymbalaria</i>).....	05	05
Kochia triophylla (Summer Cypress).....	05	05
Lady's Thistle.	05	05
Lantana hybrida	05	05
Larkspur. See preceding page.....	05	05
Lobelia, Deep Blue.	05	05
Pure White.....	10	10
Love Grove (<i>Nemophila</i>).....	05	05
Love-Lies-Bleeding (<i>Amarantus caudatus</i>).....	05	05
Love-in-a-Mist (<i>Nigella Hispanica</i>).....	05	05
Lupines, Blue Dwarf.	05	05
Scarlet and White.....	05	05
Dwarf kinds, Mixed.....	05	05
Tall Kinds, Mixed.....	05	05
Marguerite Daisy.	05	05
Marigold, Dwarf Mixed.	05	05
Tall Mixed.....	05	05
Maurandia. Mixed.....	05	05
Mignonette. Sweet.....	05	05
Monkey Flower (<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i>).....	05	05
Morning-Glory. See preceding page.....	05	05
Moonflower. See preceding page.....	05	05
Mourning Bird (<i>Scabiosa</i>). Mixed.....	05	05
Musk Plant (<i>Mimulus Moschatus</i>).....	05	05
Nasturtium. See preceding page.....	05	05
Nicotina affinis. New Hybrids.....	10	10
Pansy. See preceding page.....	05	05
Passion Flower. Blue.....	10	10
Pentstemon. Light blue.....	05	05
Petunia. See preceding page.....	05	05
Pinks. See preceding page.....	05	05
Phlox Drummondii grandiflora. Mixed.....	05	05
Pure White.....	10	10
Dazzling Scarlet.....	10	10
Pale Yellow.....	10	10
Portulaca (Rose Moss). Single Mixed.....	05	05
Double Mixed.	10	10
Primrose (<i>Primula Japonica</i>).....	05	05
Prince's Feather (<i>Amarantus cruentus</i>).....	05	05
Rose (<i>Polyantha multiflora</i>). Fairy rose.....	10	10
Rubber Tree (<i>Ficus elastica</i>).....	10	10
Rudbeckia bicolor superba	05	05
Salpiglossis. Mixed.....	05	05
Savvia splendens.	10	10
Sedum. Yellow.....	05	05
Sensitive Plant (<i>Mimosa pudica</i>).....	05	05
Smilax. Greenhouse climber.....	10	10



Pansies (See preceding page)

LAWN GRASS SEED

A good velvety lawn can be secured easily and quickly from seed if the ground is in good condition and good seed is used. It should be sown very early in the spring, very thick, about a quart to the square rod. Cover lightly by raking it in, and if the weather turns dry, keep well sprinkled until the Grass gets a good foothold. I make a mixture of the best Grasses for the purpose in a proportion that will keep a good stand of Grass all through the summer. The basis of the mixture is the best grade of blue grass, but I have added several other sorts that help it out immensely. Price, by mail postpaid, 35 cts. per qt.; by freight or express 25 cts. per qt. Ask for special price by peck or bushel.

SWEET PEAS

Sweet Peas are probably the most popular flowers in America. They are loved by every one, both for their beautiful coloring and for their delightful fragrance. I am a great lover of Sweet Peas myself and have paid a great deal of attention to them. I have the very finest strains of seed I can find, and you cannot get any better anywhere, no matter what price you pay. Plant very early in the spring, as early as you can work the soil. They will grow in any good garden ground where you could raise ordinary garden peas. They cannot stand heavy shade nor extreme dry weather, but should have good ordinary or rich soil, true sunlight and plenty of moisture.

MIXTURES

Finest Eckfords Mixed. This includes all the best Eckfords of the Grandiflora type, and also a sprinkling of what are known as the California Giants. It has every imaginable color and shade. I have taken great pains with this Mixture and I am sure it will please you. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Countess Spencer Hybrids Mixed. This is the wonderful new orchid-flowering race of Sweet Peas which has created such a sensation the last two or three years and originated a new class of Sweet Peas. The flowers are of a very large size, frilled and ruffled at the edges, and generally three or four blooms to a stem. They are different from any other type of Sweet Peas, and I think are much finer. There is a wide range of color mostly in soft, delicate shades. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.

Perennial Sweet Peas. These grow somewhat like an ordinary Sweet Pea but live over from year to year. Quite a curiosity. Pkt. 5 cts.

Cupid Dwarf Sweet Peas. Grow only about 8 inches high and need no stakes or trellis. Not so attractive to my mind as the big tall-growing kinds, but quite a curiosity. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Double Mixed. Not really double, but with part of the flowers having more than the usual number of petals. Pkt. 5 cts.



Sweet Peas, Grandiflora Type

NAMED SWEET PEAS, GRANDIFLORA TYPE

The following are the very best and latest varieties of the ordinary or Grandiflora type of Sweet Peas. It covers the entire range of color and I do not believe you could improve on the selection.

Dorothy Eckford. Best large; pure white; very fine.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. Best and largest yellow.

Jane Scott. Best large deep pink.

Mrs. Dugdale. Bright rose-color.

Any of the above varieties, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

Special Offer. One pkt. each of the above named sorts, a pkt. of the Cupids, a pkt. of the double ones, and an oz. of the best mixed, 11 packages altogether, sent postpaid for 25 cts. This collector will plant a double row 25 feet long.



Spencer Sweet Peas

NAMED SPENCER SWEET PEAS

In this we have a new class of Sweet Peas which has attracted a great deal of attention for the last two or three years. Flowers of enormous size with both standard and wings waved, fluted and frilled, while the flowers are so loosely and gracefully set on the stems that they at once show their superiority to the older kinds. The vines are healthy and vigorous, growing taller than the ordinary varieties. The perfectly formed blooms often measure 2 inches across. The original variety, called Countess Spencer, which originated in England, varied somewhat in color, but by selection and improvement of these variations a considerable list of beautiful varieties has been produced.

The man who grows these Spencer Sweet Peas for me is a crank and a mighty good authority. I had him make up for me the following list of named varieties as the best selection that could possibly be made.

Asta Ohn. Lavender suffused or tinted with mauve. The best lavender in the list. Comes uniformly four blossoms to the stem and the stems are especially long.

Apple Blossom (Spencer). Standard primrose showing veins of deep rose. Wings bright carmine, overspread on primrose. It is very large with especially large, drooping wings.

Countess Spencer. Bright, clear pink, showing a little deeper at the edges. Very large, frequently measure 2 inches across. The stems are long, and it is just about a perfect Sweet Pea.

Dainty Spencer. White edges with light pink; hooded form; very long stems.

Helen Lewis. Rich crimson-orange with wings of orange-rose. Very large and with true Spencer form.

King Edward (Spencer). Deep rich carmine-scarlet, of glossy effect.

Mrs. C. W. Breadmore. A lovely new "picotee" of true Spencer type. Distinctly pink edged upon a cream ground.

Mrs. Sankey. A pure white Spencer of finest type and good size.

Paradise Red Flake. Deep primrose, flaked or lightly striped with rose and red.

Prince of Asturias. Chocolate and purple. Blended and striped.

Prices, any of the above named Spencer varieties, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts. Mixed Spencers. A mixture of these and other named varieties of Spencers, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Special Offer. One small pkt. each of the above to specially selected named Spencers and one large pkt. Mixed Spencers, 11 pkts. in all, 35 cts.

GLADIOLI

QUEEN OF ALL FLOWERS

I believe if I were limited to just one flower for my own growing, I would choose the Gladiolus in preference to anything else. It has absolutely no insect enemies and no diseases. It has every color of the rainbow. It is beautiful, either growing or picked. It blooms for three months steady. And, best of all, it will grow and bloom in any soil, any weather, and for any one. I have never known any one to fail with it if they had good bulbs to start with.

Another thing, it is a case where you can "have your cake and eat it, too," for besides the beautiful blooms, the bulbs increase about threefold, and your supply keeps on increasing from year to year.

Most people, when you speak of Gladioli, think of the old-fashioned red and yellow flower common a generation ago, and have no idea of the immense improvement that has taken place in them. Every color of the rainbow is now represented, and in form and color and size no lily or canna can equal them. Some of mine are 6 inches across and of the most wonderful and beautiful coloring imaginable. These bulbs are all of my own growing, guaranteed true to name, first quality, and sound. All are large blooming-size bulbs.

Field's Finest Mixed. Besides the named varieties, which I keep separate, I grow thousands of bulbs in mixture. Many people prefer them this way; they are of endless variety of form and color. Hardly any two will be alike. They range from dark red to yellow and pure white; every imaginable color. I have bought brag mixtures from everywhere and added to mine till I have a strain that is hard to beat. When they are in bloom I go through and pull out all that do not suit me and throw them away. It carries a large proportion of light and striped and none at all of the old-fashioned red. The bulbs are all of large size. 40 cts. per doz., \$1 for 35, postpaid. By express, your expense, \$2.50 per 100.

Standard Mixture. These are not of my own growing, but come well recommended from a reputable grower, who supplies them in large lots to leading seedsmen. The colors are good and the mixture is the one generally sold as "Best Mixed." 25 cts. per doz., \$1 for 50.

Groff's Hybrids. A fine mixture, originated in Canada. Bulbs are of my own growing. 40 cts. per doz., \$1 for 35.

Light and Striped Mixture. This mixture runs almost entirely to light colors, such as white, yellow, pink and white-striped, pink and yellow, and it contains practically no reds or dark colors. While the blooms are not quite so large as from the reds, nor the spikes so heavy and massive, these light colors are preferred by a great many people. 40 cts. per doz., \$1 for 35, postpaid.

Silver Trophy, or Gold Medal Collection. This is the celebrated Cowee collection which has created so much excitement the last few years. It contains practically every known color and runs largely to large blooms and tall, heavy spikes. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 for 25, postpaid.

Giant Red Mixture. This strain I secured from an Ohio grower who likes reds better than any other color. The stalks are of heavy, massive growth, often 4 to 5 feet high with very large flowers of varying shades of red, especially fine for massing where red is wanted as the dominating color. 40 cts. per doz., \$1 for 35, postpaid.

Remember that these are not just common bulbs. They are grown on my own place, I see them almost every day and I watch them as closely as I do my children. They are my pets.



Some Sample Spikes from my Gladioli Collection

NEW, UNNAMED VARIETIES

I have lots of special seedlings and rare sorts which I am propagating simply under numbers, expecting to name and introduce them later on. I have among these some varieties which are superior to any now on the market. Of some of these I have already accumulated a pretty fair stock, enough that I could spare a few of the bulbs, and if you wish, I will make up a collection for you of 12 of them for \$1. I have no room here to give descriptions of all of them, but you depend upon it, they are mighty fine stuff.

CHOICE NAMED VARIETIES

Any of the following named varieties mailed, postpaid, 5 cts. each, 25 cts. for 6, 50 cts. per doz., 25 for \$1. Either all alike or assorted.

Antoinette. Of the Lemoine type. Quite early; beautiful rosy pink color; medium size.

Augusta. Very popular with the florists. Practically pure white with blue anthers.

Bajazet. Shell-pink; good size, and well-shaped spikes.

Ceres. Spotted purplish rose; specially fine for use in florist work.

Columbia. Light orange-scarlet, blotched and penciled with bluish purple. Throat freely mottled; very large.

De Lamark. Fine clear scarlet with ruffled edges.

Emma Thursby. Striped carmine and white.

General Sherman. Long spike; brilliant scarlet flowers. Often twelve or fourteen out at once.

Henry Gilman. Salmon-scarlet with white bands; large flowers.

Madame Lemoine. Probably the earliest variety grown. Large flowers; creamy white with scarlet throat.

Oddity. Smoky purple with peculiar sharp pointed petals.

May. One of the best. Pure white, splashed with crimson, and showing a light yellow tint in the throat. A tall, strong spike.

Splendor. Rose-pink, slightly darker in the throat. A tall, strong spike.

Madame Monneret. A delicate pink; tall and free-blooming. Sometimes slightly marked with carmine. A half-dozen spikes of this variety make as fine a bouquet as you ever saw. Plant lots of them.

"1900." A glowing crimson with white markings in the throat and a big white splotch on the lower petal. Large size and very brilliant. Can't be beat for gorgeous color. Late bloomer.

Gen. Howard. Pure white, with yellow and purple markings in throat. Long, heavy spike.

De Cheville. Of the Lemoine, or Butterfly type. Very early and sure bloomer. Often five spikes from one bulb. Salmon-red with buff splotch in throat. Rather small.

Atlas. Very similar to De Cheville in manner of growth; color is clear violet, large velvety maroon blotch. Small.

Marie Lemoine. Large spike of fine flowers. Upper divisions pale cream color, flushed salmon-lilac. Lower division spotted violet and yellow.

Lemoine No. 1. Light violet and purple, with deep velvety purple throat. Long spikes; free bloomer.

Vashti. Creamy white, blotched carmine. A very large flower and one of the first to bloom. Shaped more like a lily than a Gladiolus.

Gen. Lawton. Red with darker and white mixed throat.

Gen. Taylor. A beautiful combination of cherry and canary in stripes. Tall and large size.

Octofoon. A beautiful creamy pink.

Brenchleyensis. An old variety; one of the most brilliant reds. Whole spike opens at once. Fine for massing.

Tall Rose-Striped. Beautiful pink and rose colors in stripes. Tall long spikes.

Short Rose-Striped. Similar to Tall Rose-Striped, but with a shorter, broader spike.

Mottled Gem. Mottled and striped. Several shades of red or pink.



How They Grow at Sleepy Hollow

RARE AND CHOICE GLADIOLI

These sorts are either novelties or varieties which, on account of their extra fine quality, command higher prices.

8 cts. each, 30 cts. for 4, 85 cts. per doz.

Mrs. Beecher. Beautiful deep rosy crimson; well-shaped flowers with pure white throat.

Cleopatra. Tall and stately; dark swarthy red with creamy white throat.

Wm. Falconer. Clear rosy pink; very large and very fine.

Eva. Beautiful rose, shaded and marked with slate. Throat finely mottled.

Eugene Scribe. Tender rose, blazed with carmine and red. Finely ruffled and frilled edges.

Isaac Buchanan. Nearly the same yellow color as Canary Bird, but a little more of an orange tint and a shorter, broader spike.

Mrs. Frances King. In many ways the best in the list. A rank, thrifty grower; very large flowers, often 5 inches across and a beautifully shaped long spike. Often almost 2 feet of flowers in bloom at once. Light scarlet, with deep markings.

Peoria. Slaty lilac with white and crimson throat; very large.

Copper King. One of the very earliest medium size, well open flower of a coppery yellow color. Very free bloomer. Practically the only variety of its color.

Bird of Paradise. Beautiful striped pink and yellow. Large flower and large spike, with a large number of flowers open at once.

Klondike. Beautiful cream color, with bright scarlet throat. Best one of its color.

Sadie (Coblenz No. 304). Grown by the originator of Mrs. Frances King. Intense scarlet with darker throat. Very strong heavy grower and fine in every way.

Emma (Coblenz No. 312). Large red flower with black stripes. Extra large.

Leona (Coblenz No. 207). Very large, velvety red. Another of the remarkable Coblenz varieties.

Salem. Extra large; fine. Salmon-pink in color. One of the Childsi group.

NEW VARIETIES

15 cts. each, 50 cts. for 4, \$1.25 per doz.

America. This is the wonderful variety for which an eastern seedsmen paid \$4,000. In color it is soft pink, very light; spikes 2 to 3 feet long, with large, spreading blooms. Will bring a higher price in cut-flower market than any other variety.

Blue Jay (Baron Hulot). The only strictly blue Gladiolus. Dark, rich velvety blue which shades out in the house to a violet-purple. Probably the rarest and most sought after variety in the whole list.

Snowbank. The best of all the white varieties. Practically pure white, and unlike most other whites it is a large size and a strong, thrifty grower.

Canary Bird. Clear canary-yellow, finest yellow in existence. In fact, only clear canary-yellow without other markings.

Special Offer. These four grand new varieties, the best of the whole list, solid pink, clear blue, pure white and clear canary-yellow, one bulb each for 50 cts.



A sample of the wonderful blooms from our new race of Gladioli

GLADIOLI BULBLET COLLECTION

GROW YOUR OWN BULBS

These are the little, wee fellows, about as big as a pea, from which we grow the blooming-size bulbs to sell a year from now. Some few of them will bloom this year, but all will grow and make a bulb that will bloom next year. These are from our best mixture. Most growers refuse to sell these bulblets, but I have decided to offer a limited amount of them at 25 cts. for 200, or \$1 per 1,000, sent postpaid. I will send out with each package full directions for growing them to blooming size.

SPECIAL OFFERS ON GLADIOLUS BULBS

No. 1. The four new varieties, America, Blue Jay, Snowbank and Canary Bird, one bulb each, 50 cts.

No. 2. The fifteen rare and choice varieties listed at 8 cts. each, one bulb each, \$1.

No. 3. Twenty-six named varieties, our selection, all different, \$1.

No. 4. All the varieties named, forty-six in all, and 200 bulblets, all for \$2.50.

All these collections are postpaid at above prices.

THE NEW RACE OF GLADIOLI

This wonderful collection, which I have been telling about for the last two years, I had hoped to offer in the catalog this year, but the extreme dry weather cut short the crop of bulbs and also kept many of the younger seedlings from blooming, so we did not have any chance to check them up for selection and classification. It is probable we will not be able to offer them until next fall, but it is possible we may offer part of the collection yet this spring. If we do, we will get out a special circular regarding them.

If you are interested in this New Race, write for a special circular, and if we do not have it ready to send out, we will file your application for future attention. They will be worth waiting for.

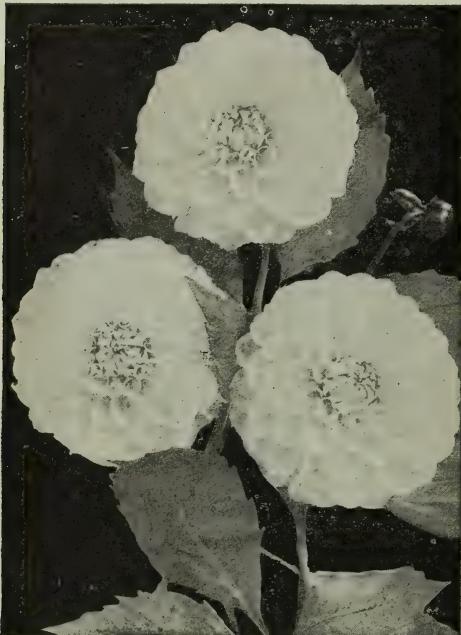
CULTURE.—Gladioli will succeed and bloom well under the same conditions that would make a good crop of potatoes or cabbages. They like a rich, mellow soil, fairly moist. They cannot stand shade nor wet, soggy ground. They do best planted very early in the season, the earlier the better, and should be planted rather deep, say 4 or 5 inches. A good rule is to place them as deep as four times the diameter of the bulb, and, in fact, this is a good rule with almost any kind of bulbs. In the fall the bulbs should be dug before hard-freezing weather and stored in the cellar, where they will be cool and dry and safe from freezing.

DAHLIAS

The Dahlia is the queen of fall flowers, as the rose is of early summer. They much resemble a rose in appearance and except for fragrance they are the equal of roses in every way. They are as easily grown as potatoes, will grow in any kind of soil and give continuous bloom in the greatest profusion from late June until after frost. They cover a time of the year when flowers are scarce, and are fine for bouquets or decorating of any kind. The colors range from pure white to the darkest red and show all the shades between. The roots can be taken up in the fall and stored like potatoes till spring, when a single hill can be divided into roots enough to set a big bed.

CHOICEST NAMED VARIETIES

There is an endless list of named varieties of every color, size and shape. I have weeded out all the poor ones, and offer here the cream of the list, ones that will grow and bloom for any one, and in spite of anything. You could shut your eyes and pick a good one out of the list.



Double Dahlia, Golden Beauty

Apple Blossom. Pink and white, shaded like an apple blossom. Medium size and globular shape. 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2.

Arabella. To my mind this is the most beautiful Dahlia of the entire collection. The inner petals are a clear, creamy yellow, shading toward the outside to a pink, making a beautiful combination of cream and pink that is hard to describe. The flower is of large size, perfect form, double clear to the center, and the freest bloomer I ever saw. Medium height, compact bush. Whatever else you get, you should have this one by all means. 20 cts. each, 35 cts. for 2.

A. D. Livoni. A beautiful deep pink, perfect form, extra fine, long stems; very free-flowering. 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2.

Black Beauty. Similar to Zulu but larger, a dark, blackish red. 20 cts. each, 35 cts. for 2.

Blue Oban. Not a real blue, but the nearest to that color in Dahlias, a sort of lavender color; very beautiful and striking. 20 cts. each, 35 cts. for 2.

Coquette. Deep, rosy red; round form; free bloomer. 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2.

Floral Park Jewel (Pompon Variegatum). Of the bouquet or pompon type. Earliest and most profuse bloomer of all Dahlias. The bush is literally covered with beautiful little double flowers, varying from red to white in color, all on the same bush. Many of the blooms come spotted and striped. Will grow and bloom anywhere. 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2.

Golden Beauty (Clifford W. Bruton). Best yellow variety grown. Very free bloomer, beginning in July and blooming till frost. Very thrifty bush about 4 feet high and always full of bloom. I consider it in many ways the most satisfactory variety grown. Flower large, very double and clear golden yellow. 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2.

Henry Patrick. Best Cactus white. This is different from Snow White in being of the irregular or Cactus type. Flowers very large on long stems. Bush about 5 feet high. 20 cts. each., 35 cts. for 2.

Mammoth Bronze. The only Dahlia of its color. Tawny bronze, shading to copper color. Very large, often 5 or 6 inches across; very free-blooming. 20 cts. each, 35 cts. for 2.

Model of Perfection. Similar in color to Blue Oban, but slightly smaller and more globular in shape; same lavender color. 20 cts. each, 35 cts. for 2.

Nymphaea (Pink Water Lily). Similar in growth and profusion of bloom to Golden Beauty, but a beautiful shell-pink color shading to pearly white in the center. 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2.

Paul's Scarlet. Brilliant scarlet in color. Large, very double and fine every way. Long stem and stands up well. 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2.

Purple Gem. The only good purple Dahlia. Large, very double and very striking. 20 cts. each, 35 cts. for 2.

Queen Emma. A very large, semi-double, beautiful pink; almost single, but very large and bright. 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2.

Red Hussar. Deep crimson color; very double, good form; good bloomer. 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2.

Snow White. The best large white. Very large and exquisitely perfect in form. Very double and regular in shape. Bush of rounded compact form about 3 feet high. 20 cts. each, 35 cts. for 2.

Star of the East. The most profuse and steady bloomer of the whole lot. Medium size, pure white, very double, long stems, upright bush. The only white that blooms steadily all summer in spite of hot weather. 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2.

Sundew. Best small red. Very free-blooming and of a dazzling orange-red color. Very double. Good every way. 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2.

Sun Ray. Medium size, salmon-scarlet in color; semi-double, very free-blooming and stands heat well. 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2.

Sylvia. A very fine silvery pink, shading to white in the center. Blooms all summer long. 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2.

Zulu. Nearest to black; dark velvety red. Medium size, beautiful form. 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2.

Terry's Red. Originated by Father Terry, the peony specialist. A beautiful, deep red; medium size; very free bloomer and strong grower; one of the best of the deep reds. 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2.

OTHER VARIETIES

The above is the cream of the list, but we have about a hundred other good varieties, which we can offer to those interested in making up a large collection. Some of them are very rare and we do not list them because we have not enough to spare very many. Others are well-known sorts which are practically duplicates of some of the ones above. If interested, write for special list.

CHOICE UNNAMED OR MIXED

I have quite an accumulation of fine Dahlias in unnamed mixture. Sometimes a tag gets lost or stakes knocked down and the bulbs have to go into the mixture. A few are choice seedlings of my own growing; all are good varieties and all colors are represented, but I cannot give you any particular color for certain as they are not tagged. All are double and first class in every way; I have put the price very low. **10 cts. each, 25 cts. for 3, 75 cts. per doz.**

SPECIAL COLLECTION OFFER, 10 FOR \$1

Lots of people want me to make up for them a special list, and I feel that from my own experience in growing and watching these Dahlias I can really be of help to you, for I can choose for you better than you could choose yourself simply from the printed descriptions, so here is what I will do:

For \$1 I will send, postpaid, one root each of ten first-class varieties, all different. I will give you the entire range of color and varieties that will bloom for you from June until frost. I will select the varieties myself and take special pains to give you something that will be a pleasure to you. **Price, ten named varieties, my choice, all different, one root of each, \$1, postpaid.**

Quantity Prices. Prices on larger amounts of Dahlias than quoted above run as follows: Varieties quoted at 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., 5 for 60 cts., \$1.25 per doz., either all alike or assorted, all prepaid. Varieties quoted at 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts., 3 for 50 cts., 5 for 75 cts., \$1.50 per doz., either all alike or assorted, all postpaid.

We prepay postage on all prices quoted above, except where noted.

MISCELLANEOUS SPRING BULBS

The bulbs listed on this page are all to be set in the spring and do the best at that time of the year. Most of them are bulbs that grow and multiply rapidly and have to be taken up in the fall and stored in the cellar like potatoes through the winter for planting out again in the spring. A few of them which I have particularly noted are hardy and will live out-of-doors over winter.

CANNAS

These are fine for decorative effect on the lawn. They are tropical looking, and the rank, green foliage and gay red and yellow flowers make a brilliant sight. Plant in rich, moist soil when the weather is warm and settled. Better yet, start roots in a flower-pot in the house and have them ready to set out when warm weather comes.

Any of the following varieties, 10 cts. each, 6 for 50 cts., or 90 cts. per dozen, postpaid

Allemania. 6 feet. Very large flower; scarlet with yellow border, green foliage.

Austria. 6 feet. Very large flowers. Pure canary-yellow. Green foliage.

Black Beauty. 7 feet. Small red bloom, rich bronze foliage. Makes excellent background for the yellow varieties, also fine for center of bed. Best of all the red-leaved sorts.

Burbank. 5 feet. Flowers canary-yellow with small crimson spots. Very large. Green foliage.

Chicago. 5 feet. Clear deep vermilion. Large flowers opening up nearly flat. Green foliage.

Explorateur Campbell. 5 feet. Crimson bloom, green foliage.

King of the Bronzes. 6 feet. Bronze foliage, small orange flowers.

La Patrie. 4 feet. Green foliage, pink bloom.

Majestic. 7 feet. Extra-large green leaves, veined and edged with purple, making a very beautifully colored foliage; flowers small; bright, glowing crimson.

Major. 7 feet. Very wide dark green leaves, small scarlet flowers.

Oceanus. 5 feet. Light green foliage, flowers yellow and red.

Parthenope. 6 feet. Green foliage. Orange-scarlet bloom, shading to salmon.

Pennsylvania. 6 feet. Green foliage; pure deep scarlet flowers, very large, often 7 inches across.

Progression. 5 feet. Green foliage, yellow flowers with red dots.

Three Extra Fine Ones

King Humbert. 4 feet. The finest Canna grown; very broad-leaved foliage, of a rich, reddish bronze color. Flowers orange-scarlet; very large. Very free bloomer. The only red-leaved Canna that is also large-flowered and free-blooming. Price, 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2, 50 cts. for 5, \$1 per doz.

Indiana. 6 feet. Dark green foliage with glistening golden orange blooms, 6 inches or more in diameter. Orchid-flowering type. 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2, 50 cts. for 5, \$1 per doz.

Wyoming. 6 feet. Similar to Indiana in bloom, but with foliage of a purplish cast; has the same large, fine flowers. 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2, 50 cts. for 5, \$1 per doz.

Choice Unnamed or Mixed

I have a very fine collection of Cannas in about 20 named varieties, but we have odds and ends, small lots of a kind, stray plants that get mixed in with other varieties, and so on, and these we put all together in a mixture. They are all first-class named varieties, but I cannot promise you any particular color or variety. 6 cts. each, 30 cts. for 6, 60 cts. per doz., postpaid.

Special Canna Beds

If you wish, I will make a selection of varieties for you for a complete Canna bed, and will choose varieties which will match up well in foliage, bloom and height. Will guarantee to give you kinds that will please you.

Seven-foot Bed. Nineteen plants, as follows: 1 extra tall for center; 6 medium height for second circle; 12 short for outside. Price, \$1.50.

Ten-foot Bed. Thirty-seven plants, as follows: 1 extra tall for center, 6 medium height for second circle, 12 short for next circle, 18 still shorter for outer circle. Price, \$2.75.

Five-foot Bed. Thirteen plants as follows: 4 tall for center, 9 medium height for outside. Price, \$1.

CALADIUM, or ELEPHANT'S EAR. These plants do not bloom, but are valued for the appearance of their enormous leaves. They grow often 3 feet in length and make a fine background for small plants or flowers. Start in flower-pot in house and set out when ground is warm, give rich soil and plenty of moisture. The roots can be saved over for another year. Large bulbs, 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2, postpaid.

CINNAMON VINE. A hardy climbing vine. Bulbs live over in the ground from year to year. Will cover a porch or window very quickly with dark green glossy foliage. The flowers are small and white with a delicious cinnamon fragrance. 5 cts. each, 25 cts. for 6.

BLACK CALLA (Monarch of the East). This curious flower, imported from Asia, throws up its big purple spotted bloom before it shows any leaves at all. The bloom is often from 1 to 2 feet in length, of very curious shape and appearance. After the bloom dies down it throws up a bunch of big showy leaves. 25 cts. each, postpaid.

MADEIRA VINE. A beautiful and very rapid climber. Grows from root, like a potato, leaves very thick and dark green, making a dense shade; long sprays of small white flowers. 5 cts. each, 25 cts. for 6.



Panama Lilies

PANAMA LILY. This beautiful Lily is entirely different from any other Lily I have ever seen. The bulbs should be planted in the spring after the cold weather is past. Last year we started ours in flower-pots in the house, and then transplanted them outdoors in May after they had started to grow. It blooms the first year and blooms very early, ahead of any other Lily. Ours came in about Decoration Day, and was the most fragrant and beautiful thing I ever saw. Each bulb throws up from one to three massive bloom stalks bearing about a dozen enormous bell-shaped Lilies which keep blooming for two or three weeks, generally two or three flowers on a stem open at once. After the flower stalks die down the foliage is very showy all summer. Dig and store in the cellar in the fall like cannas. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

SPOTTED CALLA. A summer-blooming Calla that does well in open ground, grows about 2 feet high with immense dark green leaves, spotted and blotched with silvery white. Flowers are creamy white with purple blotches at base. Large bulbs, 20 cts. each.

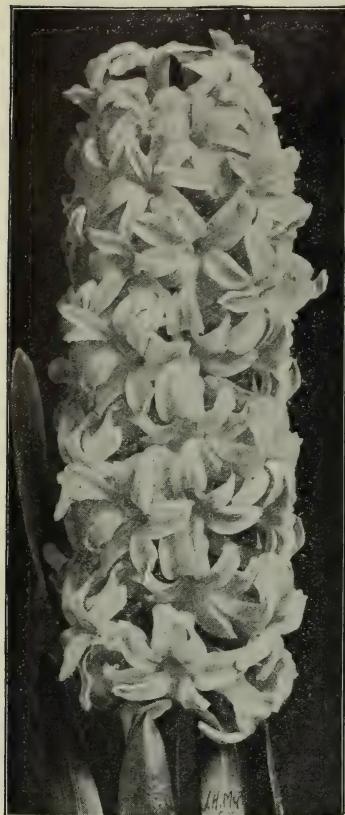
SUMMER HYACINTH (*Hyacinthus candicans*). Grows somewhat like a Hyacinth, but much taller, and blooms in the summer from bulbs planted in the spring. Pure white bell-shaped flowers, very showy. Large bulbs, 10 cts. each, 25 cts. for 3.

TUBEROSES. Tall spikes of pure waxy white flowers with a delicious fragrance. Grow well anywhere, bloom all fall, especially fine for buttonhole bouquets. Bulbs are extra large size, sure to bloom. 5 cts. each, 25 cts. for 6, postpaid.

Special Collection of Spring Bulbs \$1.25

These bulbs are all free-blooming, free-growing varieties for garden culture. Plant in open ground in April. Bloom from July till frost.

12 Gladiolus, finest mixed; **6 Cannas**, all different; **1 Spotted Calla**, free-blooming, very fine; **2 Cinnamon Vines**, fine climber for porch; **1 Caladium or Elephant's Ear**, very choice; **3 Tuberoses**, Excelsior, Pearl; **3 Madeira Vines**; **200 Gladiolus Bulblets**.



Single Hyacinth

CROCUS. Either separate colors or mixed. 15 cts. per doz., 30 cts. for 25, \$1 per 100.

GIANT FREESIAS. 4 cts. each, 10 cts. for 3, 30 cts. per doz.

SPANISH IRIS. A bulbous hardy Iris that should be planted in the fall like tulips. Colors very bright. 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz.

CALLA LILY. One of the most popular and ornamental house Lilies. 25 cts. each.

JONQUILS. Either single or double. Similar to the Narcissus but very fragrant. 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz.

TULIPS

No other flower excels the Tulip in pure form, brilliancy of color and effectiveness of bedding. It is equally desirable for pot culture.

Prize Mixture Early Tulips. In our Prize Mixture Single Early Tulips we pride ourselves in offering the best mixture in this country. Over 250 choice varieties and the largest of bulbs. 40 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Prize Mixture Double Early Tulips. Our Prize Mixture Double Early Tulips are very choice and bloom a week or ten days later than the single. Not quite so tall or bright but have excellent lasting qualities. 40 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Standard Mixture Early Tulips. Double and single. This is the best mixture that we have outside of our special mixture. It includes both double and single with wide range of colors. Fine for bedding or house culture. 30 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Due van Thol. These are dwarf early Tulips in bright colors, earliest of all. Grow 6 inches high and bloom before the snow is gone. 35 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Early Tulips in Separate Colors. Red, white, yellow, pink and striped. 35 cts. per doz., \$2.25 per 100.

Named Varieties. I have a good supply of all the named varieties of Tulips and shall be glad to quote special prices on application. Ask for what you want.

Late Tulips. Sometimes called May Tulips or English Tulips. Grow tall and large. 30 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Parrot Tulips. Also called Dragon Tulips. Choicest of all. Often 6 inches across. Are striped and spotted in all kinds of color combinations. 30 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Darwin Tulips. A fine class of tall, stately Tulips. All the rage now. 30 cts. per doz., \$2.25 per 100.

Write for large special catalog of fall bulbs.

All bulbs prepaid at prices quoted, 30 at 100 rate, 300 at the 1,000 rate

FALL BULBS

The bulbs and flowers listed on this page are all what is known as fall bulbs. This means not that they bloom in the fall, but they should be set in the fall. They are all early-blooming flowers, blooming as a rule in March, April and May before other flowers come. They should be set out in October and November, either out-of-doors in garden or in pots for house-blooming. Every year when the tulips and lilies are in bloom in the spring we get calls for bulbs from people who want to get them and set them out right away, and they are generally surprised when they find that these bulbs can be bought and set out in the fall. Now, remember, if you want a nice bed of tulips and hyacinths or narcissus or crocus, or anything of that kind, you must set them in the fall in October or November. You can, however, send in your order at any time during the spring or summer and we will book it for future shipment. When the proper time comes we will send the bulbs to you.

HYACINTHS

These are probably the best known and best loved of all the Dutch bulbs. They can be grown either outdoors or in the house with equal success. All varieties except the French Roman are perfectly hardy anywhere, and once set out will bloom year after year without trouble. The single Hyacinths are the best bloomers and the most satisfactory.

Mixed Bedding Hyacinths. A good mixture, all colors, all fine bulbs guaranteed to bloom. Fine for house culture and specially fine for bedding out, and at our low price can be planted in large lots. Red, pink, white, deep blue, light blue, yellow, or mixed colors.

SINGLE. 7 cts. each, 40 cts. for 6, 75 cts. per doz., \$1.50 for 25, or \$5.50 per 100.

DOUBLE. 8 cts. each, 45 cts. for 6, 85 cts. per doz., \$1.65 for 25, \$6.50 per 100.

SPECIAL OFFER. One each of the six colors, 45 cts.; 6 each, 36 in all, \$2.10; 12 each, 72 in all, \$4.

French Roman Hyacinths. Earliest of all Hyacinths and easiest grown. Each bulb will make two to four spikes of bloom, slender, graceful and very fragrant. Set in September will bloom about Christmas. 6 cts. each, 35 cts. for 6, 65 cts. per doz., \$1.25 for 25.

Dutch Roman Hyacinths. A smaller and excellent variety of the regular Dutch Hyacinth. 5 cts. each, 25 cts. for 6, 50 cts. per doz., \$1 for 25, \$4 per 100.

NARCISSI, or DAFFODILS

Mixed. All varieties and colors. 25 cts. per doz., 40 cts. for 25, \$1.50 per 100.

Emperor. Largest of all. 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

Empress. White and yellow trumpet. 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

Princeps. Earliest of all. 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz.

Poet's Narcissus. Best known of all. White flowers with gold cups bordered scarlet. 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz.

Double White. Very fragrant. 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz.

Double Yellow Von Sion. Fine for either house or out-of-doors. 4c. each, 40c. per doz.

Paper White Narcissus. Finest of all for house culture. Can be bloomed in water like Chinese Sacred Lily, or in dirt like other bulbs. Not hardy out-of-doors. 3 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.

CHINESE SACRED LILY. The National Flower of China. Blooms best in dish of water without dirt. The bulbs are enormous in size, each one often making half a dozen stalks of bloom with a dozen or more flowers on each. Very fragrant. 10 cts. each, 25 cts. for 3.

SNOWDROP. Dainty little white flowers blooming very early. 2 cts. each, 20 cts. per doz.

EASTER LILY. The well-known house-blooming Lily; flowers long, tubular in shape, and of a most delightful fragrance, large bulbs. 20 cts. each, 50 cts. for 3.



Easter Lilies

THE PEONY A FLOWER FOR THE MILLION AND THE MILLIONAIRE

First of all in the list of hardy flowers I would put the Peony. It is as hardy as an oak, lives for years, and gets better with age. It needs no protection, will grow in any good soil, and has absolutely no diseases or insect enemies. A millionaire could have nothing finer, and no flower will do so well for the common gardener. The plants can be set either spring or fall, but if set in the spring, should be set very early. They will often bloom the first year they are set, and always by the next year. In addition to my already large and fine collection of Peonies, I have added the H. A. Terry collection, which was, in many ways, the finest in the world. Father Terry had spent over fifty years developing the Peony, and originated over 300 new varieties, many of them finer than anything heretofore known. After his death I purchased his entire collection and moved it to my own grounds. His varieties are especially noted for bright, clear colors, extreme hardiness and certainty to bloom. The following list is simply a selection of a few good varieties from my collection of over 300 sorts. These are ones that I have chosen as extra-good ones, certain to grow and bloom for any one. Send for my special Peony Catalog for a full list.

Class A

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. The entire 27 for \$4.75.

Ambroise Verschafelde. Deep rosy pink; very fragrant.

Baron Rothschild. Large, full rose or pink. Good variety.

Belle Hough (Terry). Large flower, light purplish crimson. Late.

Carnation (Terry). Bright crimson throughout; center is finely fringed. Fine.

Chrysanthemiflora. Outer petals broad, rosy purple, inside bright rose. Fringed.

Comte de Paris. Outer petals red, center yellow. Blooms late.

Elegans. Pink border with salmon center.

General Canby (Terry). Soft petals wide purplish rose, center light rose, tipped white and fringed. Fine. Blooms early.

General Custer (Terry). Large flower. Deep purplish rose, edged white. Late.

Grandiflora rosea. Tall, beautiful crimson. Late.

Humei. Deep rose-pink; large, compact, solid flower; symmetrical form; very fragrant.

Iris Pleas (Terry). Soft purplish rose, tipped white. Full; double.

Jupiter (Terry). Large flower; double; crimson, tipped light.

L'Esperance. Soft pale pink, shaded carmine; very early and fragrant; a fine bloomer, nearly always in bloom for Decoration Day.

Louis Van Houtte. Deep dark crimson; tall, free bloomer. Fine.

Lady Dartmouth. Pure white, very large and fluffy, inner petals spotted and splashed yellow; free bloomer.

Magnifica. Very large bloom; flesh white with creamy center.

Mamie Roberts (Terry). Light rose and cream, tipped with white, shading to pure white.

Mars (Terry). Deep blood-red; very free bloomer.

Neptune (Terry). Free bloomer, large and early; purplish rose, striped white.

Pauline. Bright rose tipped lighter; fine.

Plenissima rosea. Large flower; full double; bright rose; fragrant.

Pottsi. Dark crimson; semi-double; blooms very early.

Perfection. Silvery pink shading to white; fragrant.

Reine Victoria. Strong grower; perfect flower, bright rose.

Rose Fragrans. Very large full, double. Has the color and fragrance of the American Beauty Rose; fine for cut-flowers. Late.

Whittleyi. Full; strong; white with creamy center. Best white for Decoration Day. Standard for cut-flowers.

Special Offer. One good strong plant each of the 27 Peonies in Class A, for \$4.75.

Class B

50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. The 10 for \$4.25.

Alice (Terry). Bright clear rose, changing to white, center tinged with cream. Very fine.

Belle Chatelaine. Large flower; pure white, edged slightly with crimson; globe-shaped with center finely fringed.

Bessie McGill (Terry). Semi-double; outer petals scarlet and white, center nearly pure white with golden stamens. Very attractive. Late.

Brightness (Terry). Pure deep pink; tall, free bloomer.

Crimson Queen. Solid incense crimson; blooms in clusters.

Delicatissima. Large flower; delicate pink; fragrant; free bloomer.

Emma. Flower full double; white tinged purplish rose, making a delicate silvery color; blooms freely. Late.

Floral Treasure. Bright pink; very large and fragrant.

Golden Harvest. Very large and free bloomer; shades from blush and white on the outside to cream and gold at the center.

Lutetiana. Delicate light purple, nearly white; full double, strong robust grower; blooms early.



Father Terry and his Peonies. This is a collection I secured

Class C

Esther (Terry). Considered by Mr. Terry one of his finest and named after his wife. Outer petals rose, center finely, fringed, cream tipped with light rose; free bloomer. \$1 each.

Festiva maxima. Probably the finest white Peony known; it has never been surpassed, and true stock is always scarce. Enormous full double blooms, snow-white; strong grower 75 cts. each.

Hesperides. Large, nearly pure white, outer petals slightly tinted rose, center light cream or white, lightly tipped with crimson; blooms in clusters. \$1 each.

Lillie McGill (Terry). One of the best. Very deep bright crimson. Very large. \$1 each.

Special Offer. One strong plant each of the 4 varieties in Class C, for \$3.25.

Class D

20 cts. each, 35c. for 2, 50c. for 3, 95c. for 6, \$1.90 per doz.

Double White. Mixture of the best large double white varieties, some early and some late. 20 cts. each, \$1 for 6.

Double Pink. A collection of pink sorts ranging from a light shell-pink to almost a crimson. 20 cts. each, \$1 for 6.

Double Red. Various shades of deep red from crimson to carmine. 20 cts. each, \$1 for 6.

Mixed Double. All colors. Some of our best named varieties are in this mixture. Hardly any two alike. 20 cts. each, 35 cts. for 2, 50 cts. for 3, 95 cts. for 6, \$1.90 per doz.

THE NEW PEONY, MAY KING

The striking points of this Peony are its extreme earliness and its deep blood-red color. It comes ten days to two weeks earlier than any other sort I have, and was in full bloom for me last summer on May 12. I believe that in an early season it would be in bloom by May 1.

It is medium in size, a perfect half globe in shape, and the deepest blood-red. The bush is rather dwarf, and the foliage different in appearance from other Peonies.

Its history is peculiar. It was first found growing near an abandoned house in Manti, the old deserted Mormon settlement near here which was settled by Mormon Refugees during the exodus from Nauvoo to Salt Lake during the early fifties. On that account it is known locally here as the "Mormon Peony."

I have known of it since I was a small boy, but never managed to secure a start of it till a few years ago, and then it took time to work up a stock of it, but now I have enough so that I can offer a limited number of plants for sale. Can send you fair-sized divisions this spring, or larger, heavier ones next September. \$1 each.

FALL SETTING BEST FOR PEONIES

I will be glad to supply you Peony plants any time you want them, but really fall is the best time to set them. This applies to all varieties. If you want to set them in the spring I will send you good, live plants, and they will do as well as spring-set Peonies possibly can, but I would prefer to have you let us book the order for September shipment.

EXTRA-LARGE CLUMPS FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT

I can give you extra-large clumps of most varieties at from two to three times the price quoted. These are two, three or four years old, and extra fine.

GERMAN IRIS

This is the best known of all the Irises; it grows from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet high and covers every possible range of color except red. Most of the varieties in cultivation are very fragrant. A collection of these, say half a dozen different named varieties, would be a beauty in any garden or, if you prefer, I can give you large quantities of plants all alike. Most people, however, prefer an assortment.

Berlin. 30 inches. Violet-blue throughout.

Celeste. 28 inches. Pale azure-blue throughout.

Eldorado. 18 inches. Bright golden yellow, outer petals slightly veined with crimson.

Frederick. 20 inches. Delicate lavender, outer petals light purple, veined with brown.

Princess Beatrice. 40 in. Largest of all; clear deep lavender.

Prince of Wales. 22 inches. Deep violet-blue, outer petals slightly tinged with purple.

Queen of Gypsies. 20 inches. Old gold, shaded with smoked pearl, outer petals black maroon veined with light yellow.

Silver King. 22 inches. Silvery pale lavender, outer petals slightly veined with purple.

White Swan. 30 inches. Creamy white throughout; very beautiful.

Price, any of the above, 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., 5 for 50 cts., \$1 per doz., either all alike or assorted. Ask for a complete list of varieties. We have about fifty others, but do not have room here to describe them.

SIBERIAN IRIS. The most delicate and elegant of all Iris. Narrow, glossy foliage, tall stems with flowers of various shades of blue with white markings, with the purest whites and deepest blues of any Iris. Free bloomer and good for cutting. Often grows 4 feet or more. 15c. each, 25 cts. for 2, 50 cts. for 5, \$1 per doz. Ask for special price on large lots for mass planting.

HARDY PHLOX

These we consider one of the most desirable of hardy flowers. The flower-heads often measure from 7 to 9 inches across. Flowers as large as a silver quarter, and in rare cases as large as a half dollar. Comprises all shades from vermillion to white. They do best in a sunny location and rich soil, but are not particular and will do well anywhere. Can be set either fall or spring, but not late in the spring. We have a long list of named varieties, but as very few people are acquainted with the named sorts, we will sell them mostly by color instead of by name. Here are the colors we can furnish: Pink, White, Red, Pink with red eye, White with red eye. 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2, 50 cts. for 5, \$1 per doz., either all alike or assorted colors. Ask for special price on large lots for mass planting.



American Beauty Rose

HARDY ROSES

CLIMBING ROSES

Baltimore Belle (white), **Dorothy Perkins** (shell-pink), **Prairie Queen** (red), **Seven Sisters** (pink). Climbing, 2-yr., No. 1, 35 cts. each, \$3.25 for 10.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

American Beauty (deep rose), **Anna de Diesbach** (bright pink), **Baron de Bonstettin** (deep red), **Baroness Rothschild** (light pink), **Black Prince** (dark red), **Clio** (delicate satin-blush), **Coquette des Alpes** (white), **Coquette des Blanches** (white), **Duchess of Albany** (pink), **Earl of Dufferin** (velvet crimson), **Frau Karl Druschki** (pure snow-white), **General Jacqueminot** (brilliant scarlet), **Francois Levet** (deep pink), **La France** (silvery pink), **Louis Van Houtte** (crimson-maroon), **Madam Gabriel Luizet** (light silvery pink), **Magna Charta** (pink), **Margaret Dickson** (white), **Mrs. John Laing** (satin-pink), **Marshall P. Wilder**, **Paul Neyron** (bright pink, very large), **Prince Camille de Rohan** (dark red), **Ulrich Brunner** (cherry-red). 2-yr., No. 1, 35 cts. each, \$3.25 for 10.

MOSS ROSES

Countess of Murinais (white), **Crested** (deep pink), **Crimson Globe** (crimson), **Henry Martin** (rosy red), **John Cranston** (deep crimson), **Perpetual White**, **Princess Adelaide** (rose-pink). 2-yr., No. 1, 35 cts. each, \$3.25 for 10.

RAMBLER ROSES

	Each	10
Baby Dwarf. Crimson.....	\$0 40	\$3 00
Baby Dwarf. Pink.....	50	3 50
Baby Dwarf. White.....	50	3 50
Crimson Rambler.		35 3 00
Dorothy Perkins. Shell-pink.....	35	3 00
Everblooming Crimson Rambler (Flower of Fair-field).....	35	3 00
Philadelphia. Rich deep crimson.....	35	3 00
Pink	30	2 50
White	30	2 50
Yellow. Fragrant.....	30	2 50

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Gruss an Teplitz. Rich crimson.....	35 3 00
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.	35 3 00
Madam Geo. Bruant (Hybrid Rugosa). White.....	35 3 00
Madame Planter. White.....	35 3 00
Marchel Niel. Deep yellow.....	35 3 00
Rugosa. Named varieties, pink, red, white (Japanese Memorial).....	30 2 50
Sweet Briar	30 2 50
Wichuraiana (Memorial Japanese).....	35 3 00
Wichuraiana, Hybrid	35 3 00
Yellow, Persian	30 2 50

TREE ROSES

Top-worked, 4 to 5 feet, assorted colors. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

Nothing improves the looks of a house so much as nice hardy vines over the porches and windows. We grow lots of these and can furnish you good thrifty vines fresh dug. Here are some that are especially good. Unless otherwise specified, these are good, strong outdoor-grown two-year-old plants. Not postpaid.

BOSTON IVY (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). This is the vine that clings to a brick wall without any support. It is perfectly hardy, and will thrive almost anywhere. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

AMERICAN IVY (Virginia Creeper). A beautiful vine and a strong grower, but must have some support. Does not cling to the wall like its cousin, the Boston Ivy. Has ornamental berries in clusters in the fall. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA (Japanese Clematis). Perfectly hardy and a beautiful climber. Blooms in July or August. Enormous clusters of fragrant, small, white flowers. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

CLEMATIS JACKMANI. This is the Clematis with the beautiful purple flowers. Does not make so large a vine as the *Clematis paniculata*, and is not quite so hardy, but makes up for it in size and beauty of bloom. 40 cts. each, 75 cts. for 2.

HONEYSUCKLE. The well-known old-fashioned climber. Can be had in a number of varieties in either red or yellow. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

WISTARIA. Well-known hardy climber; bears fragrant blooms in large clusters. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MADEIRA. Grows from a bulb like a potato and makes a beautiful growth of thick, glossy green leaves, followed in August by clusters of small, fragrant white flowers. Strong bulbs, 25 cts. for 6.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Probably the best known of all the ornamental hedge plants. Makes quick growth and can be easily kept trimmed, has perfect hedge form, perfectly hardy and will thrive in practically any soil or location. Good, large plants, 18 to 24 inches high, \$6 per 100.

BARBERRY. A beautiful green-leaved shrub which makes a fine hedge. Can be easily trimmed, and is very ornamental. Besides the leaves, it bears great quantities of red berries in the fall. 12 to 18 inches, \$6 per 100.

BARBERRY (Purple-leaved). Same as the common Barberry, except that the leaves are a deep purple color. This makes a very striking hedge, and very beautiful. 12 to 18 inches, \$8 per 100.

Most of the shrubs and plants on this page can be set either fall or spring, but the best month in all the year to set them is April, or south of here earlier yet. They will not do well if set too late in the spring, so don't wait till May or June to set them.

Shrubs by Mail. We will mail postpaid any of the plants on this page if bought at the single plant, or "each" price. The lower prices on larger amounts do not include postage, and these will be sent by express at customer's expense.



Herbaceous Peony

DAISIES (Marguerites). These are the hardy white Daisies that are so popular everywhere; large size, pure white with yellow center. Strong plants, 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2.

Shasta Daisies. Somewhat similar to the above, but slightly different in manner of growth. 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2.

PANAMA LILY. See page 53 for full description of this Lily. It is not hardy, but can be planted out early in the spring and will bloom in June. A wonderfully fine Lily in every way. Large bulbs, 25 cts. each.

CANNAS. See page 53 for full list. These are very satisfactory for summer decoration. Not hardy, but easily grown from roots kept over in the cellar during winter. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. for 6.

DAHLIAS. Like canna, these are not hardy through the winter, but grow easily during the summer. Can be had in white, red, yellow, pink and various other shades. Should be planted early like potatoes. Strong bulbs, 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2.

IRIS. Iris makes a very satisfactory flower for cemetery planting. It is always in bloom for Decoration Day, and that is quite an advantage. It is hardy, lives and increases well, and always looks well whether in bloom or not. See page 56 for full list of varieties and prices.

CUT-FLOWERS

We grow lots of flowers here, and often have large quantities of cut-flowers for sale. This is especially the case with Peonies in May and June, Iris in May, Phlox from July till frost. Dahlias from June till frost, and Gladioli in July and August. We have very fine varieties in all of these and can give you some fine stuff. Write and ask about what you want. We will make the price right.

ANNUAL FLOWERS

These are the ones grown from seeds and blooming the first year. Should be planted in spring, April or May.

Pansies. Favorite with every one. Can be had in almost any color. Finest mixture, 10 cts. per pkt. Collection of six varieties, 25 cts.

Asters. These bloom profusely during August and September from seed sown in the spring; grow from 1 to 2 feet high. Come in white, pink, blue and red. Finest mixture, 10 cts. per pkt.; collection six varieties, 25 cts.

Phlox Drummondii. Blooms freely all summer, growing about 1 foot high. Finest mixture, 5 cts. per pkt.

Sweet Alyssum. Small white flower growing in masses about 6 to 8 inches high and blooms all summer. Very fragrant. Pkt. 5 cts.

GRASS SEED

You can easily get a fine sod of grass started by sowing seed almost any time during the season, if there is moisture enough for the seed to grow. Work the ground up fine and mellow and sow a good mixture like our lawn grass seed at the rate of one quart to every 200 square feet. Thicker seeding would do no harm. We furnish a special mixture—just what you want. 20 cts. per pint, 35 cts. per qt., postpaid.

HEDGE PLANTS

For making a low hedge that will stay green and look nice all summer, there is nothing better than California Privet. It is perfectly hardy. We can furnish good, thrifty, field-grown plants at \$6 per 100.

CEMETERY PLANTS

There is a great deal of call for flowers and plants suitable for cemetery planting, and many people do not know what to plant, how to plant, or when to plant; so I am gathering together on one page here a number of different kinds of flowers and plants that come under this general class.

PEONIES. Probably the most satisfactory plant for cemetery purposes is the Peony. It is absolutely hardy, and, once set out, will live for generations. It has no insect enemies or diseases, and it always blooms; besides, it is generally in bloom by Decoration Day, which is the time flowers are most wanted. They can be had in either white, pink or red, and can be planted either fall or spring. Large plants, 25 cts. each, postpaid. See page 55 for full list.

HARDY PHLOX. These flowers are perfectly hardy and will live for years. They can be set either fall or spring, and will grow in any soil. They grow from 1 to 2 feet high, and bloom from July till frost. They can be had in either red, pink or white, with various shades between. \$1 per doz., either all alike or assorted.

ROSES. These are always a favorite with every one for cemetery use. The only drawback is that they sometimes winter-kill in severe winter. Here are some varieties especially suitable:

White Memorial Rose. This is a creeping Rose that makes a mass of glossy green leaves and an abundance of pure white flowers late in June. Does not grow up into a bush, but stays close to the ground. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

Madam Plantier (White). Best of all hardy white Roses. Very free bloomer. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

Baby Rambler (Red). Everblooming bush Rose that gives an abundance of medium-sized red flowers in large clusters throughout the summer. Partially hardy, but should have a little protection. Strong plants, 40 cts. each.

OTHER ROSES. I can furnish any variety of Roses you may want, but I do not have room to list them all here. Most of them come in strong 2-yr. or 3-yr. field-grown plants at 35 cts. each.

DUTCH BULBS

These are the hardy bulbs that are set out in the fall and bloom early in the spring. Here are some of the most popular ones. See page 54 for full list of hardy bulbs.

Hyacinths. Can be had in the pure white, pink, red or blue. Grow about 1 foot high and bloom very early in the spring from bulbs planted in Oct. or Nov. 7 cts. each, 40 cts. for 6, 75c. per doz.

Tulips. Very fine for early blooming; perfectly hardy and live for years. Should be set in October or November. Can be had in white, red, yellow and various other shades. 30 cts. per doz.

Crocus. Hardy and bloom early. Will grow right in the grass. Can be had in white, yellow, blue or striped. 15c. per doz., \$1 per 100.

Snowdrops. First of all to bloom. Hardy. Small white flowers. 20 cts. per doz.

Daffodils (Narcissus). Hardy and will live and bloom for years. Can be had in white, yellow, and various shades between. Double and single. 25 cts. to 40 cts. per doz., according to variety.



Hardy Perennial Phlox

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

It is a curious fact that the farmer who will have nothing but the very best of farm tools, such as riding-plows, cultivators, seeders, etc., will use in his garden the same old implements that were used by his father and grandfather, or, what is worse yet, make his wife use them. There has been just as much improvement in garden tools as in other lines, but few farmers seem to be aware of it. With modern tools a garden can be tended in less time and in much better shape than by old methods. Besides, here is the finest part of it, the boys will do it, and do it gladly; for it is a well-known fact that a boy is generally crazy to use any machine that has wheels on it. It is the old drudgery of the hoe and rake and weeder that has disgusted him with gardening. Plant your garden in long, straight rows with a good drill and tend with a wheel-hoe, and you will have by far the best garden with the least work you ever had.

IRON AGE GARDEN TOOLS

I have used the Iron Age Garden tools for several years and have sold lots of them, and I have never heard a complaint yet. I consider them the best now before the public. I offer here the two best sellers, but I can furnish you any special tool you want. If these do not suit you, write for complete special catalog of all Iron Age goods.

Iron Age Combined Drill and Double Wheel Hoe. This is something on the style of the Planet Jr. implements that are so well known, but is in my opinion much better. It is a combination tool and can be used as a drill or as a wheel hoe and is a success either way, which is not always the case with combination tools. It is remarkably durable and hard to break, being made of malleable iron instead of castings. The wheels are high and do not choke easily. It will drop either in a hill or drill and is easily adjusted. I strongly advise it as being superior to any other garden tool made Complete, with all attachments, shown on this page, \$12; without the rakes and plows, \$10.50. If Drill alone is desired, \$9. Ask for special delivered prices.

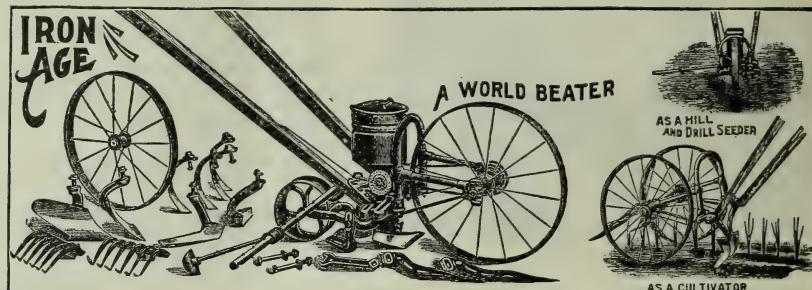
Iron Age Double Wheel Hoe and Cultivator. For parties who wish a wheel hoe and cultivator independent of the drill, this No. 13 Iron Age is the best thing to be had. It is a two wheeler, working both sides of the row at once. It has two pairs of cultivator teeth, and a pair of wide hoes. These are all the attachments that I have ever found necessary, but others can be added if wanted. For tending onions you should have the combined Drill and Double Wheel

Hoe No. 6, shown above, then when the weeds get bad you can work two cultivators at once. I wish to repeat that this **No. 13** is the best of all garden cultivators and is the sort I use mostly myself. Price as shown, \$5.50.

IF YOU WANT TO GET GARDEN TOOLS FREE, just turn back to page 1 and read my offer. It's the best thing ever offered by any seedsman. Try it.



This is the way to tend garden. It beats humping your back over a hoe. You can do ten times as much work, and do it better, too.



Iron Age No. 6 Combined Hill and Double Wheel Hoe. Price, complete, \$12



Here's one of the Iron Age No. 6 Garden tools set up as a drill only. Can a woman run one? Sure! Iowa women can, anyway. It is not half so hard as humping your back over a hoe. This implement, No. 6, has all kinds of attachments with it and sells at \$12 complete, all but the motive power.

Iron Age No. 1. Is like No. 13, except that it has all the tools and attachments shown on No. 6, all but the drill. Price, \$7.

Iron Age No. 19, High Wheel Garden Plow. A very convenient light-weight, low-priced tool. Owing to the high wheel it is easy to run. Price, complete, as shown, \$3.25.

Other Styles. I can supply a dozen other styles of the Iron Age make, but have no room to show them here. If you don't see what you want, ask for it. Write for complete catalog of Iron Age Implements.

Planet Jr. Garden Tools. I have discontinued them as I consider the Iron Age goods much the best. I can, however, supply you any of them if you wish them at as low prices as you can buy them anywhere.



HORSE CULTIVATORS

Gardeners and fruit growers always have use for one-horse cultivators and they are a fine thing. I use two or three of them all the time. I list here three of the favorite ones, any of which I can recommend as all right. The prices are f. o. b. here, but I can make you a delivered price if you will write and ask me about it. There are many other good styles and I can supply you any of the different makes at regular price.

The No. 6 Iron Age Horse Hoe

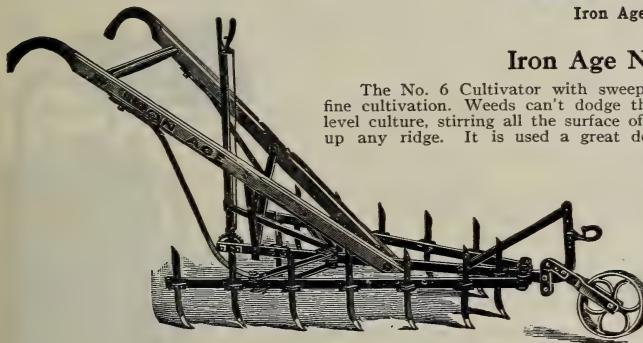
For general-purpose work in orchard or garden this No. 6 is the best tool to use. It is furnished with five shovels and two wide hoes. Has lever wheel and lever expander. You can do almost any kind of work with it; in fact, the first year I was in the garden business it was the only cultivator I used. The shovels are of the best of steel, the standards are strong and high, and the regulation is perfect. Price, \$6.25.



Iron Age No. 6 Horse Hoe. Price \$6.25

Iron Age No. 101 Horse Cultivator

The No. 6 Cultivator with sweeps in the place of the three hind shovels. This makes fine cultivation. Weeds can't dodge the sweeps. We use this tool a great deal as it gives us level culture, stirring all the surface of the ground and killing all the weeds without throwing up any ridge. It is used a great deal in the South. Price, as shown with level expander and lever wheel, \$6.25.



Iron Age No. 1 Harrow Cultivator. Price \$5

Iron Age No. 1 Harrow Cultivator

For fine work in small stuff and for creating the "dust mulch" so much desired there is nothing equal to the harrow-tooth cultivator shown here. It stirs and fines the dirt, kills the weeds and leaves the soil in the most perfect condition. It has gauge wheel and lever expander and can be controlled easily as to width and depth. It is the finest tool in the world for going through corn after it gets large. It leaves the soil mellow as an ash heap. The teeth are shovel-pointed, adjustable and reversible. In every way the best of all harrow-tooth cultivators. Price complete as shown, \$5.

IRON AGE POTATO PLANTER AT WORK

The planter feeds the seed automatically and without injury to any of it, but we provide an extra seat for man or boy who will make any necessary corrections. **No misses—no doubles—plants 100 per cent correct,** four to seven acres per day—accurate spacing—correct placing. Furnished with or without Improved Fertilizer Distributor.

I consider this by far the best potato planter made, and have used it for several years. I also use the **Iron Age Potato Digger**. I have used that and two or three other standard makes, and I consider it the best of the lot. In fact, the Iron Age Potato Machinery is just about right in every way. I consider them the best potato tools made, and if you are thinking of buying anything of this kind, I will be pleased to figure with you as I have a general agency for the sale of them. I know they will suit you.

Iron Age Potato Sprayers

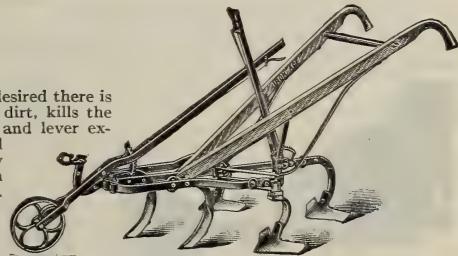
I believe the best power sprayer made is the Iron Age. It is especially intended for potatoes. Pulls with one horse, pumps by power from the axle, sprays four rows of potatoes at once and does a thorough job. I look for the potato bugs to be bad again this summer and you better be fixed for them. If interested, write for further information, prices and catalog.

Write for Complete Iron Age Catalog

The Iron Age people make every imaginable sort of tools for garden and truck work. They get out a catalog bigger than this one, telling all about it. I will be glad to send you a copy free. Anything they list I can furnish you at the right prices, and make shipment either from here, from their factory in the East, or from one of their numerous branch houses all over the country.

Generally I can save you considerable on the freight and often cut out the freight entirely.

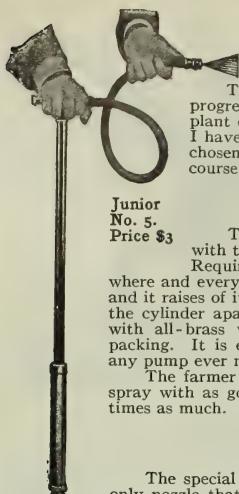
Don't be scared by the fear of high freight on garden plows. In many cases I can arrange to have them shipped to you from some other place than here if it will save you on the freight. In most cases I can get them to you at not over 50 cents each for freight.



Iron Age No. 101 Horse Cultivator. Price \$6.25



Iron Age Potato Planter



Junior
No. 5.
Price \$3

There is a growing demand for spray pumps of all kinds, as the progressive, up-to-date farmer knows that he must spray for insects and plant diseases if he expects to make a success of farming and gardening. I have been investigating the matter pretty thoroughly and have finally chosen a line of three sizes which suit me exactly. All are good, but of course the higher-priced ones are the best.

Junior No. 5

The best small spray and force pump made. Does away entirely with the objectionable foot rests, clamps, leather suction and packing. Requires no fastening of any kind. Holds itself down and works anywhere and everywhere. All the operator needs to do is to press the plunger down and it raises of itself. The upward stroke is made by a brass spring which presses the cylinder apart. The all-brass suction working within the brass cylinder with all-brass valves does away entirely with all leather, rubber and other packing. It is easily worked and will do well more different kinds of work than any pump ever made. Will pump from a barrel, pail, tank, spring or creek.

The farmer with a small amount of spraying can put the barrel in the wagon and spray with as good success as his neighbor who has an outfit that weighs and costs five times as much. Price \$3, or delivered by prepaid express, \$3.50.

Kant-Klog, Style G

The special feature of this sprayer is the new style Kant-Klog nozzle, which is the only nozzle that can be successfully cleaned without stopping the spray and removing the nozzle from the tree.

It is the only nozzle made which gives a round or flat spray, or a solid stream at will. A slight pressure of the thumb starts the spray; remove it and the spray stops instantly.

The sprayer body is made of heavy galvanized steel, top and bottom dome shaped and joined to the body under heavy pressure, making complete double seam. The air pump is made of heavy brass two inches in diameter, hose couplings of solid brass, ends heavily ribbed to prevent slipping off.

A few seconds' working of the air pump gives you a powerful and elastic force which will give you the best possible continuous spray.

This sprayer holds four or five gallons, is easily carried or can be wheeled on a cart, and a few strokes occasionally with the pump will give you sufficient spray. Suited for spraying fruit trees, potatoes, vegetable tables, tobacco and cotton, for washing windows or wagons, and for disinfecting or whitewashing henhouses or other outbuildings.

It is the only sprayer I know of that will successfully handle whitewash, as all other nozzles are clogged by the sediment in the whitewash.

I am so confident that this sprayer will suit you that I will ship it on approval to any responsible party. If it is not all that I claim for it, you can ship it back to me at my expense and I will refund your money.



Price, \$5 in galvanized steel; or in solid polished brass body for \$1.50 extra.

Three-foot sections of brass extension piping for reaching tall trees at 50 cts. each.

Junior No. 5 as a Barrel Sprayer



Kant-Klog, Style G. Price \$5

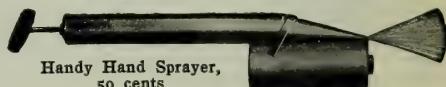
The Handy Hand Sprayer

Not an expensive machine, but does the work. Especially valuable in home gardening and for spraying rose bushes, small fruits and hen-houses, or for spraying fly-killer or insecticides on animals. Made of tin and good leather valves. Reservoir holds about a quart. Price, 50 cts., or delivered by prepaid express, 85 cts.

Large Spray Pumps

If you want a large, powerful pump for reaching the tops of big trees and for spraying large orchards, you should have the No. 8

Pump for mounting permanently on a barrel. The pump is first-class throughout, heavy, and dependable. Pump, 5 ft. of hose and 5 ft. extension rod cost \$11.50. Or mounted as a complete outfit including barrel and all-steel cart, it costs \$26.50. Write for special circular No. 10.



Handy Hand Sprayer,
50 cents



Kant-Klog Sprayer in use in an Orchard

You Can Get Your Garden Tools Free

Or at least you can get a substantial rebate on the price of them. See page 1. I have arranged so that you can get any of the garden tools I sell at part price or even entirely free in connection with your seed orders.

GRASS SEEDERS

I show here the two best makes of grass seeders. "You pay your money and take your choice." They are both good, and I have used both at different times. Of course the \$1.50 one is the best one, but the \$1 one is all right and does perfect work. Both are guaranteed.

The Cyclone Seeder

This is the best seeder made at any price. It is roomy, strong, works evenly and will sow any kind of seeds any desired thickness. It is fully guaranteed and if not perfectly satisfactory may be returned at my expense. Price, \$1.50.



Little Wonder Broadcast Seeder

This is the first and only really good seeder sold at a dollar. It does fine work and is almost indispensable to any farmer who has much seeding to do. It will sow any kind of seed and sow it evenly. Price, \$1.

You can get these Seeders free. See page 1



Books That Have Helped Me

Next to actual experience and the farm papers, the most valuable helps in learning the ins and outs of farming and gardening are the books on farm subjects. I have made up a list here of the very best ones, and have arranged with the publishers to furnish them to you postpaid at the regular prices. I get practically nothing out of this, but I feel I am doing a service to my friends and customers in helping them to get the very best information that can be had anywhere. For the farm boy who is anxious to learn all that can be learned about his profession, there is nothing so valuable as these books. They are written by practical men in language that can be easily understood, and no matter whether you are a new beginner or an old hand at the business, you can learn something from these books.

Send orders for books to me direct, and I will mail them to you postpaid at the prices given

Books on Vegetable Crops

The Potato. Samuel Fraser. Illustrated, 200 pages, 5 x 7, cloth.....	\$0 75
Tomato Culture. Wm. W. Tracey. Illustrated, 150 pages, 5 x 7, cloth.....	50
Celery Culture. W. R. Beattie. Fully illustrated, 150 pages, 5 x 7, cloth.....	50
Fortune in Two Acres. Fred Grundy. This is the best book I ever read for the small farmer or gardener. Written by a prac- tical man who has been through it all himself. I read it through once a year, myself.....	50
The New Onion Culture. T. Grenier. Rewritten and en- larged and brought up to date. A new method of growing bigger, better onions than can be grown by the old plan. Illus- trated, 140 pages.....	50
Cabbage and Cauliflower. C. L. Allen. A practical treatise on the various types and varieties treating of the requirements, conditions, cultivation, general management and marketing. Also treats of insects and fungi attacking this class of vege- tables. Illustrated, 126 pages.....	50
Asparagus. P. M. Hexamer. This is the first book in America which is exclusively devoted to the raising of asparagus. Illustrated, 174 pages.....	50
Mushrooms. Wm. Falconer. The only practical work on the subject ever written. Illustrated, 170 pages.....	50
Hints and Helps for Young Gardeners. H. D. Hemenway. Valuable for those who are young in experience as well as as for those who are young in age only.....	35
Vegetable Gardening. Greene. A complete, practical guide to gardeners. 256 pages, illustrated.....	1 00

Books on Flowers

Greenhouse Construction. L. R. Taft. Illustrated, 210 pages.....	1 50
Greenhouse Management. L. R. Taft. Illustrated, 382 pages.....	1 50
The Window Flower-Garden. Julius J. Heinrich. Illus- trated, 123 pages.....	50
Your Plants. James Sheehan. Plain and practical talks about treatment of tender and hardy plants in house and garden.	40
Landscape Gardening. F. A. Wall. Illustrated, 152 pages.	50
Ornamental Gardening for Americans. E. A. Long. A treatise on beautifying homes, rural districts and cemeteries. A plain and practical work; 300 pages.....	1 50

Books on Insects and Plant Diseases

Spraying Crops. Prof. Clarence M. Weed.....	\$0 50
Insects and Insecticides. Prof. Clarence M. Weed. A practical manual of insects and methods of preventing their injuries. 334 pages, with many illustrations.....	1 50
Fungi and Fungicides. Prof. Clarence M. Weed. 99 illus- trations, 222 pages.....	1 00

Books on Fruit Crops

The Fruit Garden. P. Barry. A standard work on fruit and fruit trees. Illustrated, 576 pages.....	1 50
Small Fruit Culturist. Andrew S. Fuller. A book covering the propagating of small fruit, varieties, culture, packing for market, etc. Finely illustrated, 288 pages	1 00
The Practical Fruit Grower. S. T. Maynard. Just what the beginner needs, and the successful fruit man. Illustrated, 128 pages.....	50
Strawberry Culturist. Andrew S. Fuller. Fully illustrated.	25

You can get these books free with your order. Here's how. I will allow you a rebate of 10 per cent to be applied on the purchase of books or garden implements. Thus on a seed order amounting to \$5, you would have a rebate of 50 cents toward the purchase of books, which would get you free any 50-cent book listed above, or a 50-cent rebate toward one of the higher-priced books. Or, if you had an order for \$10, you could get free any two of the 50-cent books or any one of the \$1 books, or a \$1 rebate toward the purchase of any of the higher-priced books. If your own order is not large enough to get you free the book you want, you should get some of your neighbors to join with you in ordering, and if you get a book you can loan it to them to read if they will promise to return it to you. See page 1 of this book for fuller information regarding this.

Books on Farm Crops

Alfalfa. F. D. Coburn. The first practical work on this subject.	\$0 50
The Book of Alfalfa. F. D. Coburn. Fully revised, enlarged and brought up to date. Contains all that is known to date regarding alfalfa, and is written by the most practical man in the United States. Any one who is at all interested in this crop should have this book. Illustrated by photo- graphs, 336 pages.....	2 00
The Book of Corn. Herbert Myrick. Illustrated, 500 pages...	1 50
Clovers and How to Grow Them. Thomas Shaw. A complete guide to the growing of all kinds of clover. Illustrated, 337 pages.....	1 00
Clover Farming. Henry Wallace. A concise, condensed hand- book on clover growing.....	25
Broom Corn and Broom Making. A treatise on raising broom corn and making brooms on a large or small scale.....	50
Silos, Ensilage and Silage. Manly Miles. Contains the most recent, authentic information on this important subject. Illustrated, 150 pages.....	50
Corn. Bowman and Crossley. Written by corn experts of the Iowa State College. The best work on corn I have ever seen. Tells all about growing, breeding, judging and marketing corn. Every corn-grower should have it.....	2 00

Books on Poultry

Making Poultry Pay. Edwin C. Power. Illustrated, 324 pages	1 00
Profits in Poultry. Contains the combined experience of a number of men in all the departments of poultry raising. Profusely illustrated, 352 pages.....	1 00
Poultry Feeding and Fattening. G. B. Fisk. Illustrated, 160 pages.....	50
Progressive Poultry Culture. Brigham. The standard text- book on poultry in most of the state colleges.....	1 50
Turkeys and How to Grow Them. Herbert Myrick. Illus- trated, 154 pages.....	1 00
Poultry Architecture. G. B. Fisk. Describes poultry build- ings of all grades, styles and classes, practical in design and reasonable in cost. 100 illustrations, 25 pages.....	50

Books on General Farm Subjects

Irrigation Farming. Lucius Wilcox. The most complete work on the subject ever published. Illustrated, 510 pages.....	1 00
Irrigation for Farm, Garden and Orchard. H. Stewart. Fully illustrated, 276 pages.....	1 00
Farm Drainage. Judge French. A complete treatise on this subject. 383 pages.....	1 00
Gardening for Young and Old. Joseph Harris. Illustrated, 191 pages.....	1 00
Truck Farming in the South. A. Oemler. A work giving experience of successful growers of vegetables for Northern market. Illustrated, 274 pages.....	1 00
Manual of Corn Judging. A. D. Shamel. Profusely illus- trated with photographs.....	50
The Farm Arithmetic. Jessie Field. A practical little book of farm problems. New and unique.....	25
Weeds and How to Kill Them. Shaw.....	50
Fertilizers and Crops. L. L. Van Dyke.....	2 00
Farm Machinery and Farm Motors. Davidson and Chase.	2 00
First Principles of Soil Fertility. Vivian.....	1 00
Weeds of the Farm and Garden. L. H. Pammel.....	1 50
Fumigation Methods. Willis G. Johnson.....	1 00
Soiling Crops and the Silo. Thomas Shaw.....	1 50
Key to Profitable Stock Feeding. Herbert Myrick.....	25

The Rainbow Chaser

I started out to call this a page of fakes, and then I changed my mind, for my courage failed me. I was afraid I might hurt some one's feelings; and, by telling the truth about some of these wonderful "novelties," I am certainly stepping on the toes of some mighty prominent seedsmen. I confess that two or three of these things I have listed and sold myself with at least a half-way endorsement; but then I always was a little inclined to get a little bit over-enthusiastic, and some of these things really do seem attractive, especially the first year they are grown.

THE RAINBOW CHASER. The rainbow chaser is a man who is always hunting for something wonderful, something fine, something greater than any one has ever had before. That is a commendable spirit, but sometimes carried to extremes; and, sad to say, some of the seedsmen have banked on this trait among their customers and offered wonderful "novelties," which, to say the least, were over-boomed. It is a wonderful temptation to do this. Just as sure as one of these wonderful "novelties" is announced, I get hundreds of letters asking why I do not offer it for sale. They are all ready to buy and begging for a chance to spend their money, and they cannot understand why I want to wait and try it a year myself. They think I am behind the times. All these new things that come out I try at least one year myself before I offer them, then, if I am pleased with it, I offer it for sale to my customers. On the contrary, if I am not suited with it, if it looks to me like a fake, I simply say nothing about it. At least that is the way I have always done, but have decided that this year I would take one page for my very own, and tell the cold, brutal truth about some of these wonderful "novelties." I also offer them for sale, and many others not listed here I can supply. In fact, any wonderful novelty or new creation that you see offered by other seedsmen I can generally supply at a reasonable price, and also I can probably tell you the real truth about it, whether it is of real value or not. Now, mind you, I don't say these things are fakes, pure and simple. I do say that they have been over-boomed. They have points of value, and are of real value in some special locations, but they are not suited for general culture, as a rule, and should not be planted on a large scale without thorough trial in a small way first.

THE WONDERBERRY. The Wonderberry, for instance—Did you invest in that? Hundreds of my customers begged me for seed, but I was afraid of it, and wanted to wait a year.

If you planted some, or your neighbor did, you know all about the wonderful Wonderberry now. It was said to be wonderfully delicious, even luscious. Have you eaten one? How did you like it? Did you cry for more? I know several people who have eaten some of the berries and I have not yet found any one who is leaving out his strawberries to plant Wonderberries.

HIMALAYA BERRY. It is barely possible that this will be very nearly what is claimed for it, but I am rather doubtful about it. On our own grounds it is certainly a strong grower, but I have not had it through a winter test yet. Samples of the fruit which I have seen are much like blackberries, but rather small. I do not believe it will make us rich, or take the place of blackberries, but it is worth experimenting with. Plants, 10 cts. each, 25 cts. for 3.

TEOSINTE. This is the wonderful fodder crop that is supposed to yield 300 tons of green fodder per acre. The fact of the matter is that it is a sub-tropical plant which will not grow in this country except in the hottest weather and under the most favorable conditions and then will not make so much as good corn fodder would. It is quite a curiosity in that it stools, making sometimes 20 or 30 stalks from a single seed, and with great care and a warm location it will sometimes make a big growth for fodder. Large package, 10c., pound, 75 cts.

PENCILLARIA. I plead guilty to having listed this myself for several years. Under favorable conditions it makes enormous growth and I was greatly pleased with it, and I still believe that in good weather, and the right conditions, it will make more growth than any fodder crop you can plant; but if you allow it to get much size it is too tough to be of any account. It is hard to get a stand, too. I thought honestly that it was different from Pearl millet, but I now really think it is absolutely the same thing as Pearl millet or Cat-tail millet. 10 cts. per pkt., 30 cts. per lb., postpaid.

BILLION DOLLAR GRASS (Japanese Millet, Barnyard Millet). This is simply an overgrown type of the common barnyard grass family. It makes a rank, ragged growth, and on rich ground will make a large yield of hay, but of doubtful quality. Price, 10 cts. per large pkt., 30 cts. per lb., postpaid.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. A rank weed that you will never be able to get rid of. Yield of roots is small and quality poor. Let them alone.

HELIANTI. This wonderful vegetable from France, which was to revolutionize farming, I find to be very similar to the Jerusalem Artichoke, but not so good. The roots taste like Artichokes, but are smaller and more slender.

ABOUT TRYING NOVELTIES. I don't want you to think from what I say above that I am opposed to new varieties. The horticultural world progresses by the addition of new and improved varieties, but a tendency with many seedsmen and nurserymen has been to run wild on these new things, to get over-enthused about them and to over-boom them. Now, I want you to try new varieties that look reasonable, possible and sensible, but don't risk your whole crop on any new variety and don't spend very much money on it the first year. Try it out in a small way first, trying a few new things each year. Then, after they succeed well and look profitable, you can go after them hard the next year. And above all, don't fool with new things unless they look reasonable and possible. You can easily tell by reading the description and looking at the pictures whether the man is really trying to tell you the truth or is simply trying to hoodwink you. If he tells you things that you know from your own experience are absolutely foolish, don't bother with him for a minute. Of course, you can see for yourself the difference between natural enthusiasm or personal pride in your own production, on the one hand, and downright guff on the other hand, and draw your own conclusions.

I see right now that if I am going to name and describe all these wonderful "novelties" that are offered to the public, it will take more pages than I can spare. You know the list about as well as I do. Here are some of the old-timers.

Sacaline, the wonderful forage plant from the coast of Asia; **Bohemian Oats**, which were all the rage here about fifteen years ago; the **Tree Blackberry**, from which we were all going to get rich; the **Japanese Wine Berry**, the **Crimson Winter Rhubarb**, the **Everbearing Strawberries from seed**, Alaska **Wheat**.

It's no use to try going through the whole list. It would take too long and wouldn't do any good anyway. I guess there's no way but to let people buy these things if they want them. But coming down a little closer to actual values, here are a few things you want to look out for:

300-Bushel Corn. You all know as well as I do that it is mighty seldom in this weak and erring world that we ever get beyond 100 bushels of corn per acre. On small plots I have got 135 bushels per acre, but that's "going some," and when any one offers you 300-bushel corn or even 200-bushel corn, just make him show his papers.

200-Bushel Oats. Some oats are offered as 300 bushels and some as 175 per acre, and you know as well as I that even in the wonderful irrigation country it is seldom they get over 100 bushels.

47-Day Tomato. The best that any State Experiment Station has been able to do on tomatoes was 95 days from seeding to harvest.

35-Day Potato. If you can get potatoes big enough to eat in 35 days from planting the seed, you are beating anything I can do by about three weeks.

This kind of potatoes would be worth about \$100 a bushel, but I haven't got them.

Now I could go on here all day, telling you about these things, but I don't believe it is necessary. If you want any of these wonderful things, I will sell them to you and you can get the experience cheaper than you could

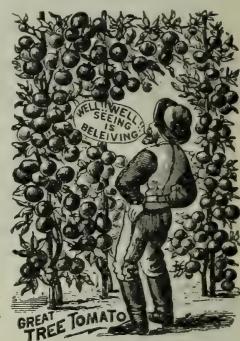
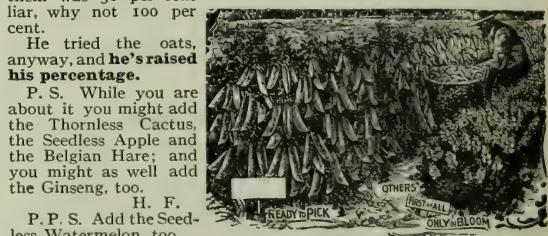
in most places, but you take my advice and stick to things that sound at least reasonable.

P. S. I knew one man who bought some 300-bushel oats. He said he didn't believe they would yield that much, but even discounting it 50 per cent they would be great stuff. I asked him how he fixed his percentage. If he admitted that the man who sold them was 50 per cent liar, why not 100 per cent.

He tried the oats, anyway, and he's raised his percentage.

P. S. While you are about it you might add the Thornless Cactus, the Seedless Apple and the Belgian Hare; and you might as well add the Ginseng, too.

H. F.
P. P. S. Add the Seedless Watermelon, too.



PLANT DEPARTMENT

Plant Orders Will be mailed as soon as possible after receiving them, weather permitting. It is usually unsafe to ship plants before if shipped earlier. If customers desire plants immediately, we will comply with their wishes as soon as we think it safe after receiving their orders. All plant and bulb orders are filled from our greenhouses, and will be mailed in separate packages from there and not with the seeds.

ROSES

The American Beauty

A hardy Rose of the largest size and ever-blooming qualities. Equally valuable for winter- or summer-flowering. Deep, brilliant rosy carmine, shaded toward the center with rich carmine-crimson. Strong plants, 1-yr. 25 cts. each, 60 cts. for 3, postpaid; 2-yr. 50 cts. each, \$1.25 for 3, postpaid.

The Famous Irish Rose, Killarney

The buds are large, long and pointed. The color is exquisite, a brilliant imperial pink; sparkling, and beautiful. 20 cts. each, 2-yr. 40 cts. each.

The Black Beauty, Chateau Des Clos Vougeot

The marvelous coloring of this Rose makes it quite the most remarkable variety in its class yet raised. Nothing so attractive in coloring among all Roses in cultivation. Blooms of enormous size; deepest velvety or blackish crimson, keeping its color well under all conditions; a famous garden Rose. Strong 1-yr. plants, 40 cts. each; strong 2-yr. plants, 75 cts. each.

Maman Cochet Roses

Pink Maman Cochet. Enormous flowers; rich coral-pink. 15 cts. each.

Red Maman Cochet. Bright crimson. 20 cts. each.

White Maman Cochet. Snow-white; large and fragrant. 15 cts. each.

Yellow Maman Cochet. Sulphur-yellow; double. 20 cts. each.

One strong plant of the 4 Maman Cochet Roses for only 55 cts., postpaid. By express, not prepaid, 2-yr. pink, 30 cts.; white, 35 cts.; red, 40 cts.; yellow, 40 cts.; set of 4, \$1.25.

Hermosa Roses

Yellow Hermosa (Coquette de Lyon). Pure, rich, canary-yellow; fine bedder.

White Hermosa. Creamy white flowers.

Red Hermosa. Choice bedder.

Pink Hermosa. Bright, clear pink.

15 cts. each; 2 for 25 cts.; the 4 sorts for 45 cts. only, postpaid. By express, not prepaid, 2-yr., 35 cts. each.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Mme. Segond Weber. Rosy salmon. 1-yr. 25 cts., 2-yr. 60 cts.

White Dorothy Perkins. Pure white. 1-yr. 25 cts., 2-yr. 50 cts.

Freiberr Von Marschall. Bright red. 1-yr. 20 cts., 2-yr. 40 cts.

Climbing Killarney. Brilliant pink. 1-yr. 25 cts., 2-yr. 45 cts.

White Killarney. Pure white. 1-yr. 30 cts., 2-yr. 50 cts.

Striped Reine Marie Henriette. Pale rose, striped in bright carmine. 1-yr. 15 cts., 2-yr. 30 cts.

Blumenschmidt. Citron-yellow. 1-yr. 20 cts., 2-yr. 40 cts.

Mme. Melanie Soupert. Salmon-yellow. 1-yr. 25 cts., 2-yr. 50 cts.

Mme. Constant Soupert. Brilliant yellow, suffused pink. 1-yr. 30 cts., 2-yr. 60 cts.

Liberty. Crimson-scarlet. 1-yr. 25 cts., 2-yr. 50 cts.

Mlle. Simone Beaumez. Flesh-white. 1-yr. 25 cts., 2-yr. 50 cts.

Rhea Reid. Crimson. 1-yr. 20 cts., 2-yr. 40 cts.

Bessie Brown. Snow-white, flushed pink. 1-yr. 15 cts., 2-yr. 35 cts.

Perle des Jardins. Golden yellow. 1-yr. 15 cts., 2-yr. 30 cts.

Yellow Marechal Niel. Golden yellow. 1-yr. 15 cts., 2-yr. 50 cts.

Pink La France. Silverly rose. 1-yr. 15 cts., 2-yr. 35 cts.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

Clothilde Soupert. Creamy white. 1-yr. 10 cts., 2-yr. 30 cts.

Baby Rambler. Crimson-red. 1-yr. 15 cts., 2-yr. 35 cts.

Richmond (Hybrid Tea). Red. 1-yr. 15 cts., 2-yr. 30 cts.

Gen. McArthur. Crimson-scarlet. 1-yr. 15 cts., 2-yr. 35 cts.

Baldwin (Hybrid Tea). Carmine-crimson. 1-yr. 15 cts., 2-yr. 30 cts.

Souv. de la Malmaison. Flesh color. 1-yr. 15 cts., 2-yr. 30 cts.

Augusta Victoria. Creamy-white. 1-yr. 15 cts., 2-yr. 35 cts.

de Rohan. Velvetly crimson. 20 cts. each, 2-yr. 40 cts.

Paul Neyron. Pink. 20 cts. each, 2-yr. 40 cts.

Ball of Snow. Pure white. 20 cts. each, 2-yr. 40 cts.

Vick's Caprice. White and pink. 20 cts. each.

Oakmont. Peach-pink. 20 cts. each, 2-yr. 40 cts.

Ulrich Brunner. Cherry-red. 20 cts. each, 2-yr. 40 cts.

Gloire Lyonnaise. Rich creamy white. 15 cts. each, 2-yr. 35 cts.

Roger Lambelin. Glowing crimson. 15 cts. each, 2-yr. 40 cts.

Mrs. John Laing. Bright shell-pink. 15 cts. each, 2-yr. 40 cts.

Frau Karl Druschecki. Pure white. 20 cts. each, 2-yr. 40 cts.

Rambler Roses

Crimson Rambler. Bright crimson. 1-yr. 15 cts., 2-yr. 25 cts.

White Rambler. Snow-white. 1-yr. 15 cts., 2-yr. 30 cts.

Pink Rambler. Shell-pink. 1-yr. 15 cts., 2-yr. 25 cts.

Blue Rambler (Veilchenblau). Violet-blue. 1-yr. 20 cts., 2-yr. 50 cts.

Tausendschön (Thousand Beauties). White, yellow. 1-yr. 20 cts., 2-yr. 40 cts.

Reliable Hardy Climbing Roses

Greville, or Seven Sisters. White to crimson. 12 cts. each, 2-yr. 25 cts.

Tennessee Belle. Beautiful pink. 12 cts. each, 2-yr. 25 cts.

Prairie Queen. Rosy red. 12 cts. each, 2-yr. 25 cts.

Baltimore Belle. Blush. 12 cts. each, 2-yr. 25 cts.

Pernet's Triumph. Delicious tea fragrance; magenta-red. 1-yr. 15 cts., 2-yr. 30 cts.

Beautiful Hardy Moss Roses

Princess Adelaide. Rosy pink. 20 cts. each, 2-yr. 35 cts.

Henry Martin. Rosy-red. 20 cts. each, 2-yr. 35 cts.

White Bath. Double white. 20 cts. each, 2-yr. 35 cts.

ACALYPA tricolor. Beautiful red foliage with blotches of crimson-bronze. 15 cts. each, 40 cts. for 3.

Asparagus

Plumosus manus. Leaves bright green. Nice plants 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2; large plants, 35 cts. each, 85 cts. for 3.

Sprengeri. Prettiest decorative house plant we know of. 15 cts. each, 40 cts. for 3; large plants 30 cts. each, 75 cts. for 3.

Begonia Rex

Speculata. Bright green, with a background of chocolate, spotted with silver. 15 cts. each, 40 cts. for 3.

Lord Palmerston. Leaves extra large with bronze center, silver band and irregular bronze border. 20 cts. each, 50 cts. for 3.

BEGONIA REX, continued

Magnifica. Leaves immense; chocolate-brown, green tint, zoc. each, 50c. for 3.

Roi Ferd Major. Extra large leaf. 15 cts. each, 40 cts. for 3.

Ruth Findlay. Silver streaked with green. 15 cts. each, 40 cts. for 3.

Flowering Begonias

15c each; 40c for 3; \$1.25 per doz.

Purity. Will stand the strong summer sun.

Thurstoni. Flowers deep pink.

Metallina. Leaves bronze color.

Guttata. Purple-bronze leaves.

Rubra. Dark green leaves; free-flowering habit; flowers scarlet-rose.

Erfordia. One of the most prolific bloomers in the Begonia family; rosy salmon.

Watermelon. White and green. 15 cts. each, 40 cts. for 3.

BRAZILIAN PLUME PLANT (*Justicia sanguinea*)

This plant is in fact, one of the few plants that every one can grow successfully. It is a strong, rapid grower, and throws long shoots, each of which is tipped with the beautiful pink, plume-like flowers, the ends of every petal drooping in a most charming manner. 20 cts. each, 35 cts. for 3.

Garden Carnations

15c each; any 3 for 40c; \$1 per doz., postpaid

Red Sport. Flaming scarlet; growth strong.

Bobolink. Variegated Carnations.

C. H. Crane. Flaming scarlet; strong.

Lady Bountiful. Pure glistening white; one of the most fragrant Carnations.

America. Pure light scarlet; blooms early.

White Perfection. Bloom is of immaculate whiteness. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Boston Market. White; highly perfumed.

Prosperity. A variegated variety of a type unlike any of the striped sorts.

Queen Louise. Pure white; fragrant; large.

Flamingo. Flowers 3 inches across and over; very fragrant; brilliant scarlet.

Flora Hill. An ideal variety for cutting.

Estelle. Brilliant scarlet; very fragrant.

Sunbeam. Deep golden-yellow with faint red stripes.

Windsor. Bright silvery pink.

Winona. Pure medium pink.

Glendale. White, with red stripes; large.

Chrysanthemums

Any variety, except where noted, 15 cts. each; any 3 for 40 cts.; any 6 for 75 cts., postpaid

Louis Boehmer (Pink Ostrich Plume).

Lavender-pink, shaded silvery pink on ends of petals. 20 cts. each, 50 cts. for 3.

Ethel Fitzroy. Orange-amber, shaded red.

Clementine Touset. Glistening white.

Adele. Beautiful shade of light pink, shading to a deeper pink at end of petals.

Mrs. Coombes. Beautiful rose-pink.

Alice Byron. Purest white; smooth florets.

Willowbrook. One of the very best early pure whites; large size, showy form.

The Queen. Growth robust; large, smooth, heavy deep green foliage; white.

Mrs. Perrin. Rose-pink within, glistening pink without.

Sunburst. Base of petals intense yellow, shading to pale yellow at tips.

Mutual Friend. One of the grandest whites.

October Frost. Pure white; broad; slightly incurved petals.

Beatrice May. White, flushed with pink.

October Sunshine. Eclipses all other early-flowering golden yellows.

Mlle. Jeanne Nonin. Pure snow-white.

Miss Clay Frick. White sport from grand prize variety, Wm. Duckham, 20 cts. each, \$1 for 6, \$1.75 per doz., postpaid.

Nagoya. One of the largest and finest brilliant yellows; large petals, very long; good growth. Splendid stem and good habit.

20 cts. each, \$1 for 6, postpaid.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, continued

Rosaire. Beautiful shade of pink. 20 cts. each; \$1 for 6, \$1.75 per doz., postpaid.
Matchless. Velvet crimson. 20 cts. each.
Lord Hopetoun. Richest scarlet-crimson, shining gold reverse; when fully expanded center petals show gold. 20 cts. each.
Nellie Pocket. Creamy white. 20 cts. each. 3 for 50 cts.

The New Yellow, Col. D. Appleton. Clear yellow. 20 cts. each, 50 cts. for 3.

Mrs. Henry Robinson. No grander white variety, no matter when it blooms.

The Giant White, Timothy Eaton. Pure white. 20 cts. each, 50 cts. for 3.

CROWN OF THORNS. A curious pia... with thick, fleshy twining stems, which are covered with stout spines nearly an inch long. 15 cts. each, 40 cts. for 3, postpaid.

Coleus

Any one of the following varieties, roots, each; 3 for 25 cts.; 25 of any variety for \$1.50

Sensation. Color crimson-maroon.

Verschaffeltii. Dark maroon, yellow border.

Yellow Bird. Golden-yellow.

Purple Prince. Velvet purple.

Empress of India. Light maroon center; leaf bordered with yellow.

Golden Beauty. Dwarf yellow.

Duneira. Various shades crimson.

Perfection. Large-leaved; bright crimson, bordered yellow.

Mrs. John Boehner. Maroon, yellow band.

Hero. Nearly black.

Beckwith Gem. Maroon, edged golden yellow.

Ruth Kirkpatrick. Green, white center.

Fire Brand. Scarlet.

SHASTA DAISY. A semi-double form with long, glistening, pure white petals; hardy. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Cannas (Started Plants)

See page 53 for complete list of Cannas in dormant bulbs. Be sure to state in your order whether you want these started plants or the dormant bulbs as quoted on page 53.

Souv. d'Antoine Crozy. 3 to 5 ft. Intense scarlet, bordered with a band of deep golden yellow. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Madame Crozy. 3 to 4 ft. Brilliant vermilion-scarlet, bordered with deep golden yellow. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

America. 4 to 4½ ft. Flowers enormous, with a yellow throat and petals of glowing red, flamed and streaked with purple. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Austria. 5 to 6 ft. Golden yellow. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Allemania. 5 to 6 ft. Orange-scarlet, with yellow border. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Pennsylvania. 6 ft. Intense vermilion-scarlet, overlaid with an orange sheen. 15 cts. each, 40 cts. for 3.

Burbank. 2 to 2½ ft. Green foliage; flowers rich canary-yellow, spotted crimson. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Italia. 3 to 4 ft. Graceful foliage and gorgeous flowers of golden yellow with a large blotch of orange-scarlet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Ferns

The Boston Fern. The fronds are much larger than the Sword Fern and do not stand so stiff, but droop gracefully. Excellent for making large specimen plants. Nice young plants, 15 cts. each; larger plants 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

The Plumed Scotti Fern. A sport from Scotti possessing all the merits of that most popular variety, but with the pinnae sub-divided. Nicely shaped plants, 25 cts. and 50 cts. each, postpaid.

Ostrich Plume Fern. The best of crested Ferns and a great favorite. Nice young plants, 15 cts. each; larger plants, 25 cts. and 50 cts. each, postpaid.

The Beautiful Moss Fern (Selaginella Eremeliana). A new, upright-growing moss, with numerous feathery stems branching from the base and forming a dense tuft. Well-grown plants attain 12 to 18 inches in height. 15 cts. each, 40 cts. for 3, postpaid.

FERNS, continued

Pteris Wimsetti (Crested Fern). A very pretty and useful Fern for specimen or dish. Green leaves with ends very peculiarly crested. One of our best varieties for dishes. 15 cts. each, 40 cts. for 3.

FICUS elastica (India Rubber Plant). Most satisfactory house plant. \$1 each.

Fuchsias

Any variety 15 cts. each, 40 cts. for 3

White Phenomenal. Flowers large and very double; free blooming; easy to grow.

Black Prince. Waxy carmine or pink.

Phenomenal. Very double; violet-purple.

Bland's New Striped. Striped; rose-red.

Monstrosa. Rich reddish crimson; double.

Trailing Queen. Large flowers formed in drooping clusters.

Wave of Life. Golden foliage; dark purple, single flowers.

Speciosa. Attractive as a pot-plant.

Mme. Van Der Strauss. The finest double white Fuchsia.

Prince. Double; sepals scarlet; corolla a beautiful distinct blue; dwarf.

Sapley Freres. Erect grower; large flower.

Elm City. Sepals crimson; corolla purple.

Gloire des Marches. Sepals deep scarlet; corolla pure white.

Avalanche. Violet-purple corolla.

Trophee. Open flower dark purple.

Rosains Patri. Tube and sepals scarlet; corolla pure white.

Mons. Thibaut. Flowers single; rose-vermillion, tinted violet.

Standard Double Geraniums

15 cts. each; 40 cts. for any 3; \$1 per doz., postpaid

Buckner. Pure white; free-flowering.

Heteranthe. Vermilion-red; sturdy foliage.

S. A. Nutt. Rich dark crimson.

Bruant. Best bright vermillion-red.

Theocrate. Soft, tender rose, violet shadings.

White Swan. Pure, double white.

J. B. Varonne. Brightest vermillion.

Alphonse Ricard. Orange-red.

Le Soleil. Rich scarlet; very double.

La Favorite. Double white.

Beaute Poitevine. Deep rosy salmon, streaked and veined carmine and magenta.

Newer Double Geraniums of Merit

15 cts. each, 40 cts. for any 3

Marquis de Castelaine. Deep rosy scarlet, shading to pure scarlet.

Countess de Harcourt. Pure snow-white.

Marquis de Montmort. Brilliant purple.

Pasteur. Bright orange-scarlet.

John Doyle. Vermilion-scarlet.

Ivy Geraniums

15 cts. each, 3 sorts 45 cts., postpaid

Garden's Glory. Bright scarlet.

Jeanne d'Arc. White and lavender; double.

Galilee. Lovely rose-colored flowers; single.

Scented Geraniums

15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Rose. Richly scented; a great favorite.

Mrs. Taylor. Scarlet-flowering; rose-scented.

STRAWBERRY GERANIUM. A gem of many colors; leaves nearly round, and striped with silver bands; blooms white; 15 cts. each, 40 cts. for 3, postpaid.

SILVER-LEAF GERANIUM, Mrs. Parker. Double-flowering; flower double; clear, bright pink. 20 cts. each, 50 cts. for 3.

Tricolor Geraniums

Happy Thought. Dark green foliage, having light creamy center, with dark zone; flowers bright scarlet. 20 cts. each, 50 cts. for 3.

Mrs. Pollack. Bright bronzy red zone, belted with crimson and edged with golden yellow. 25 cts. each, 60 cts. for 3.

Heliotropes

Any variety 15 cts. each; 40 cts. for 3

Piccola. Flowers large; dark heliotrope color.

Albert Delaux. Foliage golden yellow.

Madame Brant. Flowers rich purple.

HELIOTROPES, continued

Czarina. Beautiful dark color.

Florence Nightingale. Bright lavender.

Madame de Blonay. Pure white flowers.

New Heliotrope, Centefleur. The flower heads sometimes measure 15 inches across.

Mme. A. Carriere. Large white eye, contrasting with the bright blue panicles.

WEEPING LANTANA. The plant has a most graceful, drooping habit; grows very rapidly and blooms continually summer and winter. 15 cts. each, 40 cts. for 3.

LEMON VERBENA. A universal and well-known favorite, grown principally for its scented foliage. 15 cts. each, 40 cts. for 3.

Mammoth Hibiscus

15 cts. each; 40 cts. for 3; \$1.50 per doz., postpaid

Aurantiaca. Double orange-colored flowers.

Colleria. Buff-yellow, crimson-scarlet base.

Carminatus Perfectus. Carmine-rose, with a deep crimson eye.

Grandiflora. Rich scarlet-crimson flowers.

Miniatius Semi-plena. Semi-double, bright vermillion-scarlet flowers.

Rubra. Double red; flowers very large.

Sub-Violaceum. Flowers tinted violet;

Versicolor. Handsomely striped crimson, rose-buff and white.

Peach Blow. Clear pink color.

MANETTIA BICOLOR. This is the most beautiful and desirable of all vines. Flowers a most intense scarlet, tipped with bright golden yellow. 15 cts. each.

Moonflowers

Ipomoea maxima. Wonderfully fragrant; a decided improvement over the old variety. 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2.

Ipomoea Leari. Flowers 4 inches across, rich violet-blue; grows 25 feet in one season. 15 cts. each, 40 cts. for 3, postpaid.

OLEANDER ROSEA. Immensely popular. 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2.

ONYCHIUM Japonicum. The best fernish Fern. The wiry texture of the leaf makes it keep for a long time. Very useful to cut for vases, etc. 15c. ea., 40c. for 3.

OXALIS Ortgiesi, Yellow. It grows 12 to 18 inches in height, with clusters of bright golden star-shaped flowers, which do not close at night, like other Oxalis. 15 cts. each; large size, 30 cts., postpaid.

OTAHEITE (Dwarf Orange). Waxy white blossoms emit a delicate fragrance. Nice plants 15 cts. each, larger plants 30 cts. each.

Double Fringed Petunias

20 cts. each; 35 cts. for 2; \$1.50 per doz., postpaid

SPECIAL OFFER—Set of 6 varieties for 75 cts. postpaid

We have succeeded in getting the finest strain or set that we have ever offered.

Pink Beauty. Large, clear pink.

Majestic. Deep purple.

Storm King. Pure white; double.

Gem. Variegated, white and crimson.

Vesuvius. Very dark.

Seaford. Best white.

Achillea. Purple, mottled white.

Favorite. Beautiful lavender.

Salvias

White. White flower. 15 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., postpaid.

Spotted. Yellow blotted leaves; flowers bright scarlet. 80 cts. per doz., postpaid; \$5 per 100.

Bonfire. Too well known to need description. 15 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., postpaid; \$4 per 100, by express.

SANSEVIERIA Zeylanica. A decorative plant that is striking in foliage and habit. 20 cts. each, larger size 35 cts. each.

UMBRELLA PLANT (*Cyperus alternifolius*). An ornamental grass, throwing up stems about 2 feet high, surmounted at the top with a whorl of leaves, diverging horizontally. Splendid for the center of vases or as a water plant. 15 cts. each.

AMERICAN WONDER LEMON. Fruits freely. 15 cts. each, larger plants 35 cts.

-- THE GARDEN CONTEST BOOK --

"THE BOOK OF A THOUSAND GARDENS"

Of course you all know about the Garden Contest we had last year. We invited all the best gardeners in the country to enter a contest for a string of prizes we offered. Each gardener was to tell what was grown, how it was grown, what were the results, how much money was made, and pictures of it all.

It brought in the most interesting and practical and valuable lot of garden information I ever saw. Somewhere near a thousand reports were sent in, coming from all parts of the country from Maine to California and from Minnesota to Florida and Texas. And the finest lot of pictures you could imagine.

It was impossible to publish all of these, but I have boiled it all down and saved the best part of every story and the best of the pictures and we are making a book of it all. This book is worth \$10.00 to anyone who is interested in gardening. There never was such a book before. It is the real thing - - - the true story of what real people have done with actual gardens.

You Can Get This Book Free!

I did not plan this book with the idea of making money out of it. I want it to be a help to my friends and customers. I want you to know that there is one seedsman who is not after your money all the time, but is trying part of the time anyway to help you make better gardens.

First, this book is free to all old customers who ordered as much as \$1.00 worth of seeds from us last year. Use first coupon below.

Second, it is free to all who order this year, \$2.00 worth of seeds or over. Use second coupon below.

Third, to those who wish to purchase the book outright, the price will be 25c, and I will send with it a coupon good for 25c on your first \$2.00 order for seeds. Use 3rd coupon.

.....cut here.....

.....cut here.....



OLD CUSTOMERS use this coupon to get the book.

1



To HENRY FIELD SEED CO., SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

I purchased seeds of you last year to the amount of \$1.00 or more. Please mail me free postpaid THE GARDEN CONTEST BOOK as soon as it is ready. I have not had one yet.

NAME

POSTOFFICE.....STATE.....

.....cut here.....

.....cut here.....



NEW CUSTOMERS use this coupon.

2



To HENRY FIELD SEED CO., SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

I am sending with this an order for seeds amounting to \$..... (**must be \$2.00 or over**). Please mail me free postpaid THE GARDEN CONTEST BOOK.

NAME

POSTOFFICE.....STATE.....

.....cut here.....

.....cut here.....



FOR BUYING THE BOOK.

3



To HENRY FIELD SEED CO., SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

Enclosed find 25c for which please mail me postpaid a copy of THE GARDEN CONTEST BOOK, also coupon good for 25c on a \$2.00 order.

NAME

POSTOFFICE.....STATE.....

-- THE GARDEN CONTEST BOOK --

"THE BOOK OF A THOUSAND GARDENS."

It contains over 1,000 plans and designs for gardens, all
the best buildings and the country's finest gardens, all
of them new and original, and all maps and notes.



Third Time's Charm

That's what we used to say after we had tried twice and failed. We were always ready to try it once more for luck, hoping that three might be a lucky number.

I have sent you a catalog and samples twice before, and somehow failed to interest you but I hope that this time I may have an order from you. I "sorter feel it in my bones" that you are going to read my catalog through this time and give me a trial anyway. How about it?

If I do not hear from you this time I will conclude thay I am not wanted, and I will simply take my hat and go. But after being invited to call, I don't want to give up too easy. Maybe you didn't just happen to be ready to buy before.

I sell all kinds of seeds, most of them a little better than you would get other places. At least I think so. I believe I can suit you, for I have suited some people that were pretty hard to please. Anyway, I wish you would give me a trial. If I can't suit you, we trade back.

Yours truly,

HENRY FIELD.

Shenandoah, Iowa

Shall I send you another of this years' catalogs so you can pass the one you have on to some one else?-----

Your Page

This page is left for you to write. Whether you can send me an order or not, write me a letter anyway. It isn't fair for me to do all the talking. If we can't trade, let me know why. If anything you don't understand, don't be afraid to ask questions. If you want advice or directions about any special crop, let me know and maybe I can help you out.

HENRY FIELD.

Your name -----

PostOffice -----

State -----

Date -----

golden & greenA 201

monarchs, which may have added greatly to their numbers, although few or none were seen last year. They may have been the golden ones mentioned above, or they could have been the black ones, which are probably mostly breeding now and scattered about in small parties, though some may still remain here for the winter. These latter are easily distinguished from the golden ones by their dark wings and black body, while the golden ones have white wings and a yellow body. The black ones are also larger than the golden ones, and have a more robust appearance. They are found throughout the country, but are most numerous in the low marshes, associated with the great flocks of waterfowl which frequent these districts during the winter. They are very tame, and may be approached quite closely. Some of them are very tame indeed, and may be captured without difficulty, but others are very wary, especially those which have been disturbed, and may be difficult to approach even when they are in the open. They are very fond of the marshes, and may be found in great numbers in the salt marshes, where they are often seen in great numbers, and may be captured without difficulty.

John Gould

London, November

Give Away Your Catalog

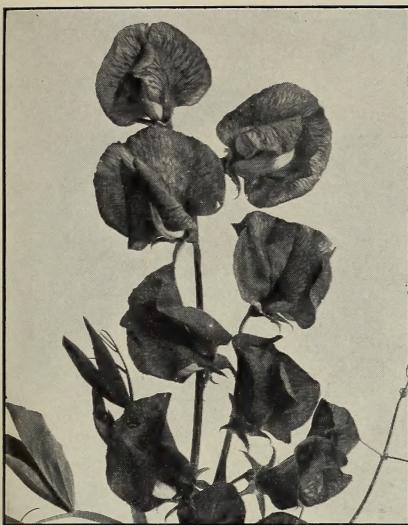
I don't know of any better way you can do missionary work than to find someone who is not already a customer of mine and give them your catalog. I will send you another brand new one gladly, and will be ever so much obliged to you besides. You know yourself there is nothing goes so far as a personal word of recommendation. You have lots of neighbors who have never heard of me, and you have others who may have heard of me but have never been specially interested. Now, a personal word of endorsement from you would go a long ways toward making them customers. I feel that you would be doing them a favor, and I know you would be doing me one. If you have enjoyed my catalog, and really feel that you ought to give a word of encouragement and help, this is the best way you can possibly do it. I get hundreds and hundreds of orders every year from people who tell me that they are using a catalog borrowed from one of my customers. An order here and an order there gotten in this way will soon mount up to a good big lot of orders. Every order helps. I am trying to give you all a good fair, square deal in the seed business, -- a little better seeds and a little better treatment than you would get anywhere else. I want to spread the business and enlarge it just as much as I can. I am always wanting more customers. You can help by speaking to that neighbor of yours. I would do as much for you.

Yours truly,

HENRY FIELD.

THE FREE PAGE.

wouldn't dare tell you how many thousands, but it was lots of them. This year I am doubling the dose. Besides Roses, I am going to give away as many flowers as I sell. It is my kind of missionary work. Last year I gave away thousands and thousands of the Baby Rambler Roses. I give away as many flowers as I sell. It is my kind of missionary work. Last year I gave away thousands and thousands of the Baby Rambler Roses. I



3 CLIMBING ROSES

RED, WHITE AND BLUE

Free with every order for \$3 or over, or two sets for a \$5 order

I don't need to tell you about Roses and how nice they are, for you all know about them already. The dream of every one is to have a few nice Roses, and especially some fine climbing Roses over the doors and windows.

This year I have had specially grown for me 10,000 each of the three best Climbing Roses I could find, and I am going to give them free to my customers and friends as long as they last.

The three Roses I have chosen are the Philadelphia Crimson Rambler (an improved form of Crimson Rambler, harder and larger), the White Rambler, and the famous Blue Rose. The Blue Rose will be the wonder of your neighborhood. It is not really a sky-blue, but is a violet or steel-blue color that is very striking and rare in Roses; this variety is one of the latest introductions in Roses, and I think you ought to have it this year.



Climbing Rambler

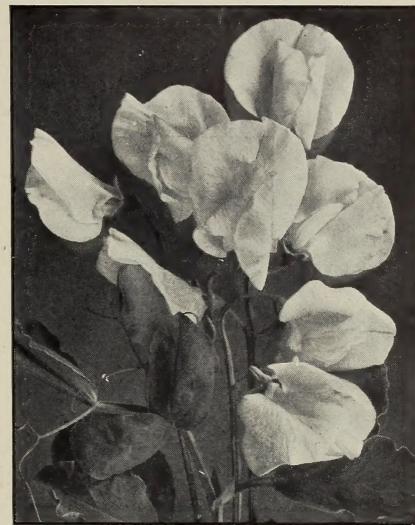
SWEET PEAS

The Wonderful Countess Spencer Hybrids

Free with every order for \$1 and over

I guess we all love Sweet Peas. I don't suppose there is any flower grown that is more universally beloved. Countess Spencer Hybrids are almost double the size of the ordinary type of Sweet Peas, make more flowers to the stem, and are of a beautiful ruffled form. I have grown a specially fine mixture of this new type which contains every color known to Sweet Peas. I have put up this seed in big, fat special packages, containing about 200 seeds, enough for a hedge-row 20 feet long, with full cultural directions on the package.

I will give one of these big special packages of the Countess Spencer Hybrid Sweet Peas to every one who orders seeds or plants to the amount of \$1 or over, if asked for with the order.



3 BABY RAMBLER ROSES

RED, WHITE AND PINK

Can be had instead of the Climbing Roses, if desired

Some people like little everblooming bush Roses better than the climbers, and for small gardens or a small space they are better. Besides they can be grown in the house if you have no outdoor garden, and you can't do that with the climbers.

The nicest little everblooming Roses I know of are the Baby Ramblers. They are the dwarf or baby form of the well-known climbing Rambler Roses, but, unlike the parents, they are everblooming. They bloom steadily all summer from May to November, and if you will take them up and take them into the house they will bloom all winter, too.

I gave away thousands and thousands of them to my customers last winter, and I am still at it. I have all three colors, the red, the white, and the pink, and any one who prefers them to the climbers can have one each of the three colors instead of the three climbers.

I will give all three of the Climbing Roses, one good, thrifty young plant of each, the Red, the White and the Blue, mailed postpaid, to every one who orders seeds or plants to the amount of \$3 or over, if asked for on the order.

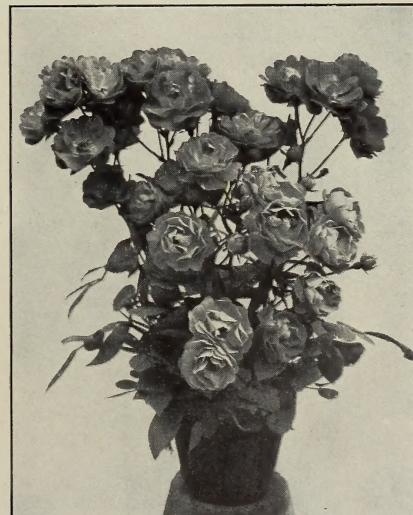
Or with an order of \$5 or over I will give either two full sets, or a set of these and a set of the Baby Ramblers described above. This can be a single order or club order.

MAKE UP A CLUB ORDER

If your own order will not be large enough to entitle you to these gifts, you might make up a club order. That way you can get roses and sweet peas for yourself and your friends.

It doesn't matter what the orders are for. They can be for seeds or plants or bulbs or seed corn or clover seed or red chickens or anything else you may want from me.

I want every one of my customers and friends to have a hedge of sweet peas and some roses, and if you don't get them it's your own fault.



Baby Rambler

HENRY FIELD SEED CO.

SHENANDOAH, IOWA



CLIMBING ROSES
RED, WHITE AND BLUE



SWEET PEAS
COUNTESS SPENCER HYBRIDS

WHICH ONES DO YOU WANT?

You can find out
on the other side of
this page how to get
them free. You can
have either or both,
for these are my free
gift to my customers
this year. Yours is
waiting for you.

HENRY FIELD